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## THE AMERICAN.

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# THE AMERICAN.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE National Convention of the Democratic Party finished its work with much greater promptness and unanimity than the most sanguine of its friends could have expected. The platform, when once prepared, was disposed of in about an hour, the only friction being due to General BUTLER, who offered a minority report taking protectionist ground instead of the cloaked but definite proposition of a revenue tariff, contained in the document proposed by the majority. Mr. BUTLER did the country a good service by warning the Democrats distinctly that this was an issue which could not be evaded, and that their platform was an attempt at evading it. He asked the Convention to declare that the customs duties should be "so imposed as to protect American enterprise and industries, and to cherish and foster American labor." He warned them that this question was vital to the great body of voters among the workingmen, to whom the Democratic party looks for support, and he reminded them that their last candidate for the Presidency had tripped up on this question with a fatal result. The Convention responded by adopting the majority report by a vote of 7 to 1, which Mr. FACING-BOTH-WAYS had spent thirty-six hours in elaborating.

Nothing shows more conclusively the practical strength of the protectionist feeling in America, and the weakness of Free Trade sentiment, than the refusal of the party which most inclines to Free Trade to place itself squarely on that side, unless it were the attitude of those newspapers which at other times are loud and zealous for Free Trade, but on the eve of a presidential election rejoice that the issue has been evaded. Some months ago *The Louisville Courier-Journal* said: "On a tariff straddle the Democratic party will not carry and should not carry one single electoral vote in any doubtful state. On a tariff straddle the party will not only march to certain and merited defeat, but, in that defeat, it will render up its soul to God, who hates liars, cowards and fools." Well, the Democratic party has achieved one of the completest straddles on the Tariff question that is recorded in history, and Mr. WATTERSON now assures the country that he is not and never was a Free Trader, that he likes the platform amazingly, and that the Democratic party is marching to certain and merited victory. Nor is he alone in this. For years past *The Evening Post* and *The Times* of New York have been assuring their readers that the Tariff issue is the one dominant question which outweighs every other in American politics, that it is suicidal for any party to evade it, and that the Republican party can only save itself by anticipating the Democrats in a renunciation of the protective principle. Are we to suppose that these papers have lost their interest in Free Trade, or that the question of Mr. BLAINE's relations to a Western railroad looms up so great before them as to fill the sky from horizon to horizon? We find it impossible to suppose this, and are forced to the conviction that these gentlemen regard the victory of the Democratic party as the sure and certain means to that revolution in financial policy upon which they have set their heart. They are marching behind Mr. CURTIS, whose letter of last March is a frank disclosure of the animus which actuates both himself and his associates.

The first vote on the question of a candidate was taken after an extraordinary display of oratory from the friends of the various candidates. Much of this was in the most questionable taste. Some of the speakers took the occasion to assail directly or indirectly the candidates favored by their friends: Others rehearsed for the convention the abuse of Mr. BLAINE, which has been the staple of certain Independent speeches and newspapers for weeks past. At times the speech-making promised to become a general debate on candidates and their availability. To the surprise of most people, Mr. BUTLER's name was not presented by his friends in the Massachusetts delegation, probably because the signs of the times sufficed to show that it was altogether useless to bring him forward. Messrs. CLEVELAND, BAYARD, THURMAN, RANDALL, McDONALD, CARLISLE, FLOWER and Hoadly were put in nomination, but when the first ballot was taken it was shown that Mr. CLEVELAND had nearly

a majority of all the votes cast (392 out of 820); that Mr. BAYARD stood second (170); Mr. THURMAN third (88); Mr. RANDALL fourth (78); Mr. McDONALD fifth (56); and Mr. CARLISLE sixth (27). This show of strength for Mr. CLEVELAND was most disheartening to the friends of the other candidates, and at once there was a movement to concentrate upon some other man a sufficient number of votes to prevent the nomination of the governor of New York. This movement, however, split into two currents, the public one being for Mr. THURMAN, and the secret for Mr. HENDRICKS. As so often happens, this attempt at reconstructing the lines under fire only resulted in strengthening the leading candidate. Those who either preferred Mr. CLEVELAND or thought his nomination inevitable, on finding their colleagues breaking ranks, regarded themselves as absolved from lesser allegiance and went over to his support. On Friday morning when the second ballot was taken, it became evident that Mr. CLEVELAND was the coming man, and several state delegations hurried to change their votes. After these alterations had been made it was found that he had received 683 votes, being 136 more than the necessary two-thirds. Mr. BAYARD still held the second place with 81½ votes, while the movement in favor of Mr. HENDRICKS had brought him in third with 45½ votes. This result was received with disgust and indignation by the minority in the New York delegation, who saw themselves effaced, and powerless to prevent the elevation of a man whom they personally disliked, and whose defeat they had good reason to regard as a foregone conclusion. Several of them draped their badges with crape. Others left the Convention and took no farther part in its proceedings.

The selection of the candidate for the Vice Presidency was an easier matter. The number of candidates indeed for this nomination was considerable, and the rivalry among them great. But on the suggestion of the name of Mr. HENDRICKS, there was a revival of the sentiment about "the old ticket," which drove all the others out of the field, and Mr. HENDRICKS was nominated unanimously, his own state casting the last vote.

For the fifth time the Democratic party goes to New York for a candidate for the presidency; for the third time to Indiana for a vice-president. The Republican party, in all these years, has made its nominations upon its own view of the national situation, rather than the carrying of doubtful states.

Of the Democratic candidate we have spoken elsewhere at some length. It is impossible to mistake the motive which has prompted the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND. He is not put forward in reward of any services rendered in the field of national politics. Of national public life he is even more ignorant than was General HANCOCK, whose long residence at Washington gave him some familiarity with public men and public questions of national magnitude. Just as he was nominated for governor because he had been elected mayor of a Republican city on a Democratic ticket, so he is nominated for the presidency because he was elected governor of a Republican state on a Democratic ticket. He is a tidal-wave politician. He owed his first promotion to the political confusions in the city of his adoption; his second to the still greater confusions in the politics of his state, resulting from the nomination of Mr. FOLGER by a piece of sharp practice. His friends hope for his election now from the confusions in our national politics, which have alienated a portion of the Republican party from their former allegiance, and have inclined them to the support of a Democrat without record in his party, and therefore comparatively free from political objections. That Mr. CLEVELAND is in any sense a statesman, or has acquired any of the experience which is necessary to the conduct of the national government, we see no reason for believing. He has been a middling good governor, just as he was a fairly good mayor, and a sheriff who saw that criminals were hung without the rope breaking. He has been a good auditor of the state appropriation bills, and if the duty of auditing appropriation bills were devolved upon the President of the United States, it might be claimed that he had



shown his fitness for one part of the executive office. Nor has he any of those qualities which make a candidate strong by eliciting popular enthusiasm, as in the case of Mr. GARFIELD. He has managed to alienate a large section of his own party in his own state, by acts of mismanagement which can not be alleged as evidences of lofty principle. There was no principle at stake in his meddling with a state nomination in such a fashion as to secure the election of Mr. CARR on the Republican ticket a year ago. There was none at stake in his veto of the bill which limited the hours of labor to be exacted of workmen on the elevated railroads. This veto, like that of the bill which reduced the fare on those railroads to five cents, was an act which disclosed Governor CLEVELAND's intellectual character. He is one of those politicians who instinctively assume a critical attitude towards every popular movement and popular demand. A man of this character may go some distance in public life, by virtue of favoring circumstances; but when he comes to be recognized for what he is, his career has reached its end.

THE nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND simplifies greatly the problem of the bolting Independents. Indeed they had committed themselves in advance to accepting it, a very few preferring, with President ELIOT, the nomination of a third ticket. The call for a conference has gone out, but its conclusions are foregone. Their alliance with the Democrats in the present campaign may be regarded as certain. When these gentlemen begin to enjoy the luxury of having a ticket of their own, they probably will find some other employment than that abuse of the Republican party and its candidate, to which their organs and orators have devoted themselves for a month past. It has been rather amusing to hear them taunt the Republicans with conducting a purely defensive campaign, when the Republican ticket was the only one in the field, and the Republican policy the only one that had been avowed. How an aggressive campaign was possible under such circumstances, we fail to see.

THERE is every likelihood that some of the Republican papers will not hesitate to deal with the Democratic candidates at least as roughly as Mr. BLAINE and Mr. LOGAN have been treated; nor will materials be wanting. We regret this, and for our own part we shall follow in this campaign, as always, the principle of "doing as you *would* be done by." But those who have left no stone unturned to make the Republican candidates offensive to the American people, need not be astonished if there are Republican papers which act upon the principle of "doing as you have been done by."

The abuse of Mr. BLAINE has covered nearly every point in his public career, and a good deal in his private life. He has been represented, in defiance of historic fact, as an opponent of specie resumption, as a friend of the BLAND dollar, as the head of a political machine controlling the Maine appointments, as displaying utter indifference to the fate of American citizens incarcerated in Irish prisons, as patronizing the repudiationists of Virginia, and as the author of a contemptible circular, in which the people of a Congressional district in Maine were exhorted to vote down a Democratic candidate for Congress, on the ground that he was a Roman Catholic. Much has been made of this last charge, which rests on the recollections of a political enemy as to what took place ten years ago. Thanks to *The Boston Journal*, it is now known that the offensive circular was printed in Bangor and mailed in that city, and not in Augusta, as alleged. Also, that Mr. BLAINE had no connection or control of what was done in any county but his own, under the rules of the Republican party in that State. Finally, that the authorship of the circular was publicly charged at the time upon General PLAISTED, then the Republican candidate, but now a Democrat, and that the charge met with no denial.

WE have taken the view, as our readers are aware, that the Republican "bolt" in Massachusetts is substantially identical in its personality with the Republican movement there in the direction of Free Trade, and the following editorial paragraph from the *Commonwealth*, of Boston, bears upon the question so precisely that we reprint it:

"It will be conceded that the following gentlemen are among the leaders of the anti-BLAINE movement in Massachusetts; CHARLES R. CODMAN, HENRY L. PIERCE, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, CHARLES W. ELIOT, T. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, JOSIAH QUINCY, RICHARD H. DANA, GEORGE S. HALE, WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR., and WILLIAM EVERETT. Every one of these names appears in a call of April 25th for the formation of a free-trade or "revenue

reform" organization. They are but a few of those which are to be found in both calls. It is not wholly a coincidence."

THAT the secession of the Free Trade Republicans has made the party more homogeneous and harmonious, was shown at the two great ratification meetings held on Tuesday evening in Boston and New York. A year ago, if a Republican made a reference to Protection as a principle of the party, he was sure to receive next day an admonition from those newspapers which have lately left it to join the Democracy. He was told that Protection was the private whim of a portion of the party, and that the party's destruction would result from any utterances which might alienate the large and important element which favored Free Trade. When Mr. EVARTS and Senator HAWLEY on Tuesday spoke as though Protection were an unquestioned article of the Republican creed, there seemed to be a hearty sympathy between the speakers and their audience; and the usual newspaper lectures were omitted on Wednesday morning.

Mr. EVARTS corruscated as usual with witty points, and impressed his New York hearers especially by challenging Governor CLEVELAND's record in the matter of the reform of municipal government in that city. He accused him of political alliance with the two chief offenders in the city government, whose removal from office had been demanded by a great mass meeting of citizens without distinction of party, and whose malfeasance had been clearly proved by official investigation. Both these gentlemen however received Mr. CLEVELAND's continued support, and both Mr. HUBERT THOMPSON and Mr. Sheriff DAVIDSON appeared in the Chicago convention as co-workers with Mr. MANNING and Senator NORTON for the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND.

MR. EDWIN D. MEAD, of Boston, an Independent who supports the Republican candidates, and whose extremely able pamphlet, the reprint of his "open letter" to the *Boston Advertiser*, has already been mentioned, has written a supplementary letter pointing out the extremely unreasonable, uncandid and untruthful manner in which the "charges" against Mr. BLAINE's integrity have been supported by certain high professing journals. He shows that the *Nation*, far from making out its case as it claims to do, only bolsters it up by verbal quibbling which is very reprehensible. Mr. MEAD's pamphlet should be read by every one who is sufficiently interested in the subject to desire to get at the truth.

AN address, signed by a large number of the Republicans of Pennsylvania who took an active part in the independent movement of 1882, was issued on the 14th instant, directed to the Independents elsewhere who propose to bolt the Republican nominations. Among the signers are Senator MITCHELL, ex-Governor HOYT, Mr. GARRETT, Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee of One Hundred, Mr. WOLFE, Mr. BARKER and Mr. PENNYPACKER, while Mr. MCKEE, who was Chairman of the Independent State Committee in 1882, signs with a long list of members of the Committee. The address takes the ground that Mr. BLAINE was fairly nominated by a free convention, that he is the choice of the mass of Republicans: that his party's success affords the best assurance of civil service reforms, and that the personal attacks upon him are not a justification for bolting.

IN a speech made at Indianapolis immediately after his nomination to the Vice-Presidency, Mr. HENDRICKS made reference to the recent disclosure of frauds in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Naval Department, and certainly touched one of the weak points in the administration of the National government. He referred to the fact that a defalcation of \$63,000 had been discovered in the matter of providing medicine, and insisted that the people needed a change of control in order to have the accounts of the Government looked into. Mr. CHANDLER made a reply to Mr. HENDRICKS's speech, calling attention to the fact that this defalcation had begun before he became Secretary of the Navy, that the person chiefly responsible for it was a Democrat, and that this person had been continued in office on the expiration of his term at the request of a large number of Democratic senators and representatives, who bore the highest testimony to his personal probity.

Both gentlemen, it will be seen, treat the matter as one out of which to make some party capital. But it does not lend itself to that treatment. Under a tenure of office system which offers every inducement to dishonesty and none to faithful continuance in well-doing, a certain percentage of the employes of the government, whichever party may be in



power, will yield to temptation and appropriate public money to their own use. It has been so under every administration in our history, and signally so in that of President JACKSON. If the system cannot be altered radically by establishing permanence in the tenure of office, the government at least owes it to its employés and to the country to minimize the temptation to dishonesty by establishing a system of searching audits. This is the second recent instance in which a Washington official has been detected in frauds carried on for several years, but which would have been discovered by a careful examination of his accounts. It cannot be charged that the Republican party have abandoned any of the safeguards established for the control of the public accounts by the Whig or Democratic administrations which preceded them. No adequate safeguards seem to have been created at any time, and there can be no issue between the parties as to the need for them.

Mr. HENDRICKS seems to insinuate that these disclosures are but specimens of a great system of fraud and defalcation which has permeated the Republican administration of national affairs. On the contrary, the prompt exposure of this and similar frauds by the Republicans themselves is a warrant of their general honesty of intention.

MR. EDWARD STANWOOD, who edited *The Advertiser*, of Boston, when it was a Republican paper, argues in *The Andover Review* for an amendment of the Constitution giving the national government full and exclusive authority over the whole matter of marriage and divorce. The necessity for such an amendment is evident to any one who has looked into the chaos of conflicting provisions which make up the laws of the separate states. In almost every part of the country the legislation on this subject has taken its color from the religious and social peculiarities of the first settlers of the commonwealth. As a consequence, what constitutes a valid marriage on one side of a river, or of a still less palpable boundary line, is of no worth on a other; and persons migrating from one state to another are liable to make mistakes as to the proper form of procedure, or as to what constitutes legal capacity, which may entail the most embarrassing consequences on their posterity. Still worse is the growing laxity of the legislation on divorce, by which some commonwealths have acquired a bad eminence as places where the bonds of marriage are dissolved nearly as easily as they are formed. The local conscience in regard to this matter is lower than that of the country at large, or else legislation on the subject has fallen into the hands of men who are below the average of the community they represent. A national divorce law would render divorces much less easy of attainment, while it also would introduce divorce into at least one community that never has tolerated it, namely South Carolina.

THE GREELY Relief Expedition have rescued Lieutenant GREELY and six of his companions, the only surviving members of the expedition. The rest are victims of the Moloch of Arctic exploration, to which Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and many other brave men have been sacrificed. When will this idol be cast from its pedestal?

It is a hopeful sign for the future of the South that the interest in public education is increasing, and the appropriations for it are larger. Even Louisiana, to which we are not accustomed to look for good examples, increased its appropriation by \$140,000 over that for last year. In many parts of the South the public schools are excellent and of improving quality, although in none are they adequate to the needs of the school population. There is a growing conviction that education must be the foundation of industrial progress in the Southern States, and also that it is a mistake to wait for a man to be sent to prison before the state undertakes to see that he is taught a trade.

THE new prohibitory law went into effect in Iowa on the first of the month, and seems to be generally observed. Even in Des Moines, which is the headquarters of resistance to the law, the sale of liquor seems to have been stopped. Those of the saloons which remained open, professed to confine their transactions to unintoxicating drinks; and the strictest watch on the part of the friends of the law did not discover any violation of it. The drug stores also have declared their purpose to co-operate by confining their dealings in alcohol to *bonâ fide* prescriptions, and some of them even refuse to fill such prescriptions. The execution of such a law will involve an amount of watchfulness and painstaking on the part of its friends, which hardly can be kept up for a long period. In cities especially, it is impossible to enforce prohibition through the police

or even through special officials. Nothing but such watchfulness as has banished the sale of liquor from Oberlin and similar localities will suffice, and the average town, even in Iowa, is not an Oberlin.

The enforcement of prohibition is much easier in the South, because the foreign element in Southern society is but small, and also because the churches which take up this question with most zeal are those which have the largest membership in the Southern States. A community of Methodists or Baptists is more likely to enforce the law than one in which the Episcopalians, the Roman Catholics, or even the Presbyterians form a large element.

Those who believe in a strict regulation of the liquor traffic, but not in the possibility of enforcing prohibition, will watch with much interest the attempts to apply honestly and thoroughly the existing laws for the regulation of that traffic. In Philadelphia at the present time this is doing, and a large number of the violators of the law against sales on Sunday have been called to account, and probably will forfeit their licenses. In Madison (Wis.) Dr. JOHN BASCOM, the President of the State University, is at the head of an organized movement for the same purpose, which has succeeded in effecting an extensive reform in that city. Of these movements, Dr. HOWARD CROSBY of New York may be regarded as the originator. Until they have been tested fairly and found to come short, the advocates of prohibition may be asked to wait.

THE Canadian court sitting at Montreal has released Mr. JOHN C. ENO, the defaulting banker, from custody, on the ground that his offence, although classed as forgery in the third and fourth degree by the New York Code, is not forgery within the scope of the treaty of extradition. There is no reason to believe that Canada has acted in any but the most neighborly spirit in this matter. The Dominion has no reason to wish that she should become the house of refuge for American rascals of all sizes; and if any are so small as to slip through the net of extradition, the remedy must be found in weaving its meshes still closer.

SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN authorizes the statement that no reciprocity treaty with Canada has been negotiated. Recent utterances from the Canadian side make it extremely unlikely that any advances towards such a treaty will come from the Canadian government. The people of Canada are in a much better position since their adoption of the protective policy, and much less disposed to make experiments as to the effect of foreign competition upon native industry. Even her farmers are getting relatively fair prices for their produce, and are disposed to think the home market they possess better worth their attention than the prospect of a more extended market in the United States. Reciprocity finds its friends only among the Canadian opposition, and in a few border towns like Buffalo, Toronto and Detroit, which think their local business would be improved by the removal of commercial restrictions. It will require a larger advantage than a prospective increase of trade to induce the two countries to remove those restrictions.

Reciprocity with Mexico hangs fire also. The House of Representatives failed to take action to carry the recent treaty into effect. We may now expect a renewal of the suggestion that the President should proceed as though there had been no acknowledgment of the claim of the House to have a voice in the alteration of our revenue laws, whenever a reduction of duties is involved in a treaty of commerce. But after the distinct concession of the claim put forward by the House, it is no longer possible for the Senate alone to alter the customs duties enacted by Congress.

THE problem of the abolition of slavery in the Empire of Brazil has been before that country for more than fifty years, but the extermination of human bondage seems to move slowly. The law which aims at this result provides for the creation of a fund for the purchase of slaves from their masters. It has been found, however, that this fund is quite insufficient, and the Finance Minister now proposes its enlargement by taxing for this purpose the class who do not own slaves, equally with those who do. He also proposes to enact the immediate emancipation of all slaves who have passed their sixtieth year. This last proposal would be a measure simply for the benefit of the slave owners. It would relieve the masters from all responsibility for a class of slaves which was incapable of farther labor, and would throw their support upon the community. Far better in its effect is the law of 1871, which declares free the children of slave mothers born after the 28th of September of that year. This,

however, is defective, in that it consigns such children to an apprenticeship of twenty years, which is but one degree removed from slavery.

Slavery in Brazil is better in one respect only than it was in the United States. There is not the same contempt of the white race for the black, and in the Roman Catholic churches it is not unusual to see a perfectly black priest hearing the confession of a white penitent. On the other hand, the slave as such receives more cruel treatment at the hands of his master than ever was possible in any part of the United States. We look to the closer intercourse between our own country and South America, under the administration of Mr. BLAINE, for a great acceleration in the liberation of the negro race in Brazil.

THE rejection of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Franchise Bill by the House of Lords, under cover of postponement until a scheme for the redistribution of seats is submitted by the ministry, has produced a political ferment only second to that which followed the rejection of the first reform bill by the same House. If the excitement be not so great in this case, it is due chiefly to the fact that the English people have learned to expect less from political reform than they did fifty years ago, when the abolition of pocket boroughs was expected to usher in the millennium. On the other hand the House of Peers to-day possesses less prestige than it did then, for there is a growing conviction in England that a body of hereditary legislators does not furnish the best kind of second chamber in a national legislature. While Mr. GOSCHEN, on behalf of the Whigs in the Liberal party, counsels moderation, and Mr. GLADSTONE shrinks from a conflict he does not fear, by force of constitutional instinct, the majority of the Liberals in the House of Commons appear to welcome the collision of the two Houses as necessitating a deeper and more thorough reform of the national legislature than the Premier has proposed. They applaud every expression which promises resistance and points to agitation.

That the House of Lords will be abolished, or even deprived of its hereditary character, we see no reason to expect. Its existence indeed is necessary to prevent the House of Commons from being swamped under flood territorial magnates, who easily would secure seats in the lower house, if they had none elsewhere. It is more probable that it will be greatly enlarged by an influx of Liberal members, who in turn will gravitate into Toryism in the next generation, if not in this.

AN English court has decided that the national schools can not compel the children who attend them to carry on any part of their studies after school hours. A child, whose father refused to allow him to study at home, was "kept in" to make up the deficiency. The father sued the schoolmaster for "illegal detention." The lower court overruled the plea, on the ground that no force had been exercised. The Queen's Bench set aside this decision, on the ground that the schoolmaster's exercise of his authority was equivalent to the use of force, and that the father had a right to forbid study at home, if he chose to do so. As the school-hours in England are six hours a day, this decision can not be held to interfere with the reasonable efficiency of teaching. In that number of hours not only the recitation but the preparation of lessons might be got through with. It is to be hoped that this English example will find imitators in America. In some of our schools no work at home is required. In others the main business of the children is thrown into those evening hours which should be devoted to healthful recreation and family intercourse.

There is friction also in the English educational system with reference to the enforcement of the law which compels parents to send their children to school for a certain number of hours each day. Cases are frequent in which boys and girls, whose earnings are indispensable to the support of their families, are compelled to give up their employment or to work on half time, in order to attend the school. A demand has arisen for the modification of the law, on the ground that the business of keeping body and soul together must take precedence of that of enlightening the mind.

THE English papers continue to labor for the election of Mr. BLAINE by abusing him and eulogising Mr. CLEVELAND. *The Pall Mall Gazette* was much surprised to find that the article from which we quoted recently, had been reprinted in America as an election circular, with a special appeal to Irish voters. It also says that it has received a letter from an American free trader, warning it against such utterances, as

they tend to create a feeling in Mr. BLAINE'S favor with a large class of American voters.

The Irish papers on the other hand generally express their hope of Mr. BLAINE'S election, as they have a very distinct recollection of the friendly interest he took in the case of Mr. MCSWEENEY, who was put in prison by the English Government for a speech made in New York. *The Express* of Belfast says: "It is a notorious and, we think, a regrettable circumstance that our countrymen in America have generally identified themselves with the Democratic party. To that party they have been of incalculable use; from that party they have got absolutely no benefit. A large number of them have tired of being *ex-officio* hewers of wood and drawers of water to the bosses of the Democratic caucuses; and their manifestation of independence is sorely exercising those English papers which would welcome a return of the days when the great Republic of the West was more intolerable in its administration to an honest man than a nominally despotic state could be. If the Irish vote be independently exercised in the approaching presidential contest, it will take a strong man to head Mr. BLAINE in the home run."

THE *fête* day of the French Republic has come and gone, apparently without causing a spread of the cholera into Northern France. In the two afflicted cities of the South, it is raging with increased vehemence; and the suspension of employment in ordinary business in Marseilles is likely to cause serious trouble with the workmen, if the government do not come to their relief. There is a contradicted report of two cases of cholera in a suburb of Paris, but we do not hear of the disease as epidemic even so far North as Lyons.

All the neighboring countries are taking strict precautions to prevent its spread, and in these days of telegraphic communication such precautions are much more feasible than in either of the three earlier incursions of this pestilence. Thus a telegram from Portugal enabled the English authorities to intercept an infected French ship on her way to a port on the British Channel. Our own government has taken the precaution of requiring a clean bill of health from our consuls of every ship which leaves a suspected port for America.

THE difficulty between the king and legislature in Norway has reached an amicable settlement through the creation of a ministry of moderate men, who will not give advice which might lead to a collision or result in their own impeachment and removal from office. This may be regarded as a substantial victory for the Norwegian people. It implies the concession of the original question involved in the dispute, namely the right of the parliament to modify even the constitutional law of the country by passing at successive sessions a measure vetoed by the king. It involves more than this, however. It is now decided by the highest judicial authority that the members of the national cabinet are responsible to the representatives of the people for the advice they give to the sovereign. This probably is as far as any continental country, except France, has gone in introducing the English principle of ministerial responsibility—a principle deliberately rejected by the authors of the American constitution.

BELGIUM also has a new ministry, the result of the recent elections to parliament, in which the Liberal party sustained a signal defeat. Of the 138 members of parliament, one half are chosen every year. This year only two Liberals to sixty-seven Clericals were elected. The Liberal vote did not fall much below what it was two years ago, when fifty Liberals to nineteen Clericals were elected. The vote of the Clericals on the other hand increased almost sixty-six per cent. in the two years. Even this increase would have not produced so sweeping a change, were it not that the members are chosen by the collective vote of large districts, on the plan which M. GAMBETTA sought to establish in France. As a consequence the larger cities of Belgium, which elect Liberal town councils, have been effaced by the country districts with which they are associated in the election of members of parliament.

The revolution in public feeling which produced this change is probably due to the highhanded use made by the Belgian Liberals of their control of the national government. Their changes in the matter of religious teaching in the public schools and their treatment of the national Church, have been very much in the spirit of M. PAUL BERT, and have made almost every priest and zealous Roman Catholic their enemies. It is to be hoped that defeat will teach them the lessons of



adversity, and that when they return to power it will be in a less aggressive and intolerant spirit.

THE possibility of renewal of hostilities in Tonquin has seemed very near for several weeks past. A French column marching to the occupation of Lang Son, in the northern part of the province, was attacked by a force of Chinese, and ten were killed and thirty-three wounded. In retaliation for this injury, which occurred close to the Chinese frontier, France asked an indemnity of \$100,000,000, and threatened war in case it were refused. The Chinese government at first seemed inclined to meet the demand with a flat refusal, and to charge the blame of the collision on the French commander. Recently, however, a more peaceable spirit has prevailed. It is admitted that China was in the wrong, and it is expected that a reasonable indemnity will not be refused.

["See News Summary," page 238.]

#### THE TREASURY'S HOARDED SURPLUS.

CONSPICUOUS amongst the influences that disturb and depress business, is, and will continue to be, the enormous withdrawal of money into the vaults of the national treasury. This hoard, taken from the public use, becomes a public injury.

Mr. FOLGER, in his statement at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, had a net balance in his hands of one hundred and forty millions of dollars. This enormous sum, abstracted from circulation, was, we repeat, a net balance. Mr. FOLGER had, besides, enough to pay all called bonds, he had enough to pay all uncalled for interest, he had enough to redeem every gold and silver certificate, he had enough for every other ascertained and acknowledged item of the Treasury's indebtedness, and he had, besides, one hundred and forty millions of dollars.

What is it the clear duty of the President and his Secretary to do? Plainly, not to increase this great hoard, but to apply it. What does it gather for? Admittedly, for the redemption of bonds. Then why shall it not be used? Why not use it, largely? Why not announce, now, the intended redemption, before the end of the present year, of not less than one hundred millions of bonds?

This is the present use of the surplus—to extinguish the debt. Then why not extinguish the debt?

It may be objected by timid or uninformed people that the redemption in the coming six months of one hundred millions of bonds, would drain the Treasury. Such an objection would be foolish, because its ground is not true. The surplus revenue for the fiscal year just closed has been over one hundred millions of dollars. The surplus revenue for the fiscal year now begun will reach a hundred millions of dollars. Between this time and January next, one-half of it will accumulate in the Treasury. At January 1st, then, the Treasury would have the forty millions which had not been used for the redemption of bonds, and it would have the fifty millions of accumulated surplus, making a net balance of ninety millions in available cash. Will any one pretend that this is not enough? Ninety millions is much more than twenty-five per cent. of the greenback circulation, and twenty-five per cent. is esteemed a good reserve for the national banks.

As a matter of fact, the reserve of ninety millions would be far more than enough, because (1) the provision made, before that balance appears, for the redemption of the specie certificates, is for their entire amount, whereas most of them are certain *not* to be presented for redemption, and because, (2) a considerable percentage of the calls upon the Treasury by holders of called bonds, claimants of interest, etc., are always unpunctual and leave a large balance lying in the Treasury on their account.

From this time until late in the Fall, the interior must draw funds from the seaboard. Yet money is needed, for business use, at the seaboard. This is no time for the Treasury to hoard beyond the limit of a reasonable prudence. It is bound to provide against its own wants, but it is bound also not to draw the money of the country into its vaults, for the creation of an enormous surplus, to lie unused in the liquidation of the public debt.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

THE nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND is, in essential particulars, a repetition of the nomination of Mr. GREELEY. It is made not to please or satisfy the mass of the Democratic party, or to represent definitely and justly the Democratic party's membership, tendencies, and purposes; but it is aimed to satisfy and to attract a part of the Republican

party. Mr. GREELEY's nomination, it was imagined, would dissolve the Republican organization; this nomination, it is alleged by its advocates, will provide the welcome bridge by which "the Independents" of New York, New Haven, and Boston will lead over to the Democratic side a support sufficient to insure Republican defeat.

Naturally, such a nomination is both experimental and perilous. It is primarily certain not to call out the earnest energy of Democrats, and in this lies its peril; while the extent of its power to draw from the Republicans is uncertain, since it must be measured by actual trial. The natural and appropriate candidate of a party, for the Presidency, is one who has conspicuously represented it during a lengthened period of public service. Such a representative figure, beyond question, is Mr. BAYARD, who leads the Democrats in the United States Senate, or Mr. RANDALL, or Mr. CARLISLE, who lead them in the House. Such a representative is Mr. THURMAN, and substantially such is Mr. McDONALD. But Mr. CLEVELAND is not. He is new, untried, and unknown. He is merely a local figure. He belongs to the ebullitions of local politics in a state always absorbed in its own feuds, factions, and pretensions. We are told that he has been sheriff and district-attorney of a western county of New York, and that subsequently he was once mayor of the city of Buffalo. As qualifications for the Presidency, it will be conceded that these are trivial matters. But he was elected, twenty months ago, Governor of New York, and he has served as such about a year and a half. Whatever knowledge of him the people of the United States possess has been acquired within that time. Compared with the knowledge they have of Mr. THURMAN, or Mr. BAYARD, or Mr. RANDALL, he must be called simply "a chance acquaintance."

To build the structure of Mr. CLEVELAND's claim to public support upon his brief tenure at Albany must bring to mind the similar claim made in 1876 for Mr. TILDEN. Before his service as Governor, Mr. TILDEN had been known simply as a party politician and railroad attorney, and had been charged more than once with such practices as were subsequently disclosed in the cipher dispatches, so that the sole explanation of his asserted fitness for the Presidency necessarily rested upon his acts in the Governorship. So frail a fabric ill bore so great a strain, and it must be surprising if, later, as the disclosures of the Oregon intrigue and others came to light, men who had pinned their faith to him, and given him their votes against the candidate of their own party, did not repent having taken such a step for reasons so entirely inadequate. Yet Mr. TILDEN's service had been much longer than Mr. CLEVELAND's has been, and it had been during a more important period. Conclusions based upon it had some apparent foundation, however delusive the appearance ultimately proved to be.

Our view of Mr. CLEVELAND is that he has by no means had the training or the experience which the Presidency of this nation requires, and further, that the knowledge which the people have of him, either as to character, or abilities, falls far short of that which would justify them in committing to his hands so great a trust. Of his differences with the local politicians of his own State we have heard considerable, but that these differences involve national interests, or that they are entitled to national consideration, we presume no one pretends. We are asked to admire Mr. CLEVELAND because he has established a quarrel with JOHN KELLY. This is a subject far from important. With the internal feuds of the Democratic organization in New York,—or, indeed, in any State,—those who by habit support the Republican party have little or no concern. They are interested as to subjects of national concern—as to national issues, principles, policies, and men; they are interested in measuring in the theatre of national affairs the men who deal with them most competently and most faithfully. That they should measure the capacity of Mr. CLEVELAND by the intensity or slackness with which he differs from Mr. KELLY or agrees with Mr. MANNING is manifestly absurd.

To Republicans, indeed, the attitude of Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. KELLY toward each other is not more than a matter of interested observation. Anticipating and desiring the success of their own candidates, they cannot be sorry, of course, to see the opposition distracted, but that they should be themselves absorbed into their opponents' feuds, or become allies of either contestant, is totally beyond reason. Mr. KELLY's methods of municipal government are bad, but so is the gathering together of the officials of the State of New York to work in a political convention for the Governor who signed their commissions. The record of Tammany Hall is unsavory, but so is that of the unit rule, by which Mr.

CLEVELAND got his nomination. The political machine which KELLY directs is odious, and yet it seems to be much like that which Mr. MANNING had in operation at Chicago. In the struggle there, "boss" against "boss," for the control of seventy-two votes, the MANNING machine simply proved to be the more powerful.

That any one who does not hold a reduction of duties on imports above all other considerations should find cause to leave the Republican party for the support of Mr. CLEVELAND is beyond explanation. We give the Governor every allowance of credit. It would be unmanly to belittle him. He has done in his State affairs some good things. Like the Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, he has signed some good bills, and vetoed some bad ones. He has made some good appointments and resisted the making some that would have been unfit. But, on the other hand, he has submitted in some cases to influences that were unworthy, he has vetoed some bills which deserved his signature, he has signed some that deserved a veto, and he has made alliances and sanctioned methods that are not better than those which he would have shared in an alliance with JOHN KELLY. Such a record is unsatisfactory, as it is insufficient. Mr. CLEVELAND has yet his national record to make, and his spurs to win in the national field. He is by no means the man for President of the United States in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

#### INDEPENDENTS AND INDEPENDENCE.

THE address issued by those Republicans of Pennsylvania who organized and acted independently in 1882,—many of them also in 1881,—receives an inharmonious response from the "Independent" journals of New York and Boston that have committed themselves to the fellowship of the Democratic party. The New York *Evening Post* says that those who signed it "are not Independents at all in the sense in which the term is understood in New York and New England." And the New York *Times* labors to prove that they were, in fact, only opponents of "the CAMERON machine," who, having accomplished its overthrow have laid aside independent methods.

These are, of course, attempts to break the force of the letter, and deprive it of influence amongst "those Republicans of other States, who may be in doubt as to their duty with reference to the nominations made by the national convention,"—the class to whom it is addressed. But an analysis of the case will show that this party is not good. The *Post* is uncandid. The divergence in purpose which it declares to exist between the signers of this address and the bolters who follow Mr. CURTIS, is not such a divergence as it would leave us to believe. Let us see. What were the objects of the Pennsylvania Independent Republicans? We turn to their platform of 1882, and to the letter sent by their State Committee to that of the regular wing of the party, on the 27th of July in that year. The letter, compressing the platform into two sentences, says:

"We are organized to promote certain reforms. . . . Our object is the overthrow of the 'boss system' and of the 'spoils system.'"

Now, (1) what was implied by "the boss system?" It was those methods of dictation to, and usurpation of the popular rights, which had been illustrated in the unit rule, in packed conventions, in "set up" delegations, in dictated nominations, in the making of "slates" for obedient party acceptance, in the application of force, proscriptive and brutal, to drive men into the support of what they did not approve.

What, (2) was implied in the expression "the spoils system"? It was the degradation of the public service to partisan uses, the appointment and displacement of men for partisan reasons, the foisting of unfit men into place, the forcing of competent men out, the "assessment" of officials, the theory that the public places were to be the "spoils" of each quadrennial election.

These were the declarations of the Independent Republicans of 1882 in Pennsylvania, whose representatives now address the "Independents" of New York and New England. Does the New York *Evening Post* speak truly when it says that the former have not independence at all "in the sense" that the latter have? And if it does speak truly, what does it really mean? Let us have a candid answer. If the "Independents" who are following Mr. CURTIS, Mr. SCHURZ and Mr. GODKIN now mean more than was expressed by the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania, and mean something different, it is they who are departing by new roads in search of objects heretofore unavowed. They are at liberty, of course, to go. They have their citizenship and can exer-

cise its rights, as they bear its responsibilities. But let them be candid. They are not independent, they say, "in the sense" of the independence shown here two years ago. They are something different. They mean something other than the overthrow of "boss rule" and "the spoils system." What, then, is it which, undisclosed two years ago, and unknown as a bar to complete union of all Independent Republicans, Mr. CURTIS and his friends held and now hold so closely to their hearts?

Waiting other replies, let us answer for ourselves as we see the truth. The gentlemen of Boston who organize the "bolt" are personally identical with those who organize, in that city, the movement to reduce the duties on foreign goods. The gentlemen of New York who "bolt" are the same persons who organize clubs and send out documents to promote the reduction of the tariff. Whether we compare the lists in one city or in the other, we find the same names that are familiar to us as the opponents of Protection. Such identity is not merely striking; under the circumstances it is convincing. We should deserve contempt for lack of perception did we not see it, and, as the friend of American industry and American independence, we should be unfaithful did we not declare it. It is *this*—it is the added element of discontent with the Protectionist principles of the Republican party that differentiates Mr. CURTIS's and Colonel CODMAN's independence from that which was represented in Pennsylvania by Mr. GARRETT, and Mr. WOLFE, and Mr. BARKER. This difference, indeed, Mr. CURTIS himself has pointed out. He has not left it to our observation, but he has declared it. In his letter to Mr. KITZMILLER, of Gettysburg, in March last, he thus explained:

"No man could be more obnoxious to them [the Independents of New York] than Mr. BLAINE. The principal reason for this is the strong following he has in Pennsylvania. The Independents are anti-Protection, and whoever we elect must be for revenue reform."

And this, we take it, is enough for any wayfaring man, fool or philosopher. It leaves nothing to doubt. It explains who and what "the Independents" are. They, says their chief, "are anti-Protection." They are not, says Mr. WHITE, in the *Evening Post*, independent "in the sense" that the Pennsylvanians were,—who wanted to disenthral the Republican party, elevate political methods, and establish reform in the civil service. Truly not. These objects, it is now said, were of small moment. The overthrow of the unit rule is accomplished in one camp, yet Mr. CURTIS leads "the Independents" from it to that in which the unit rule is supreme. Civil service reform is a reality in one party, and a condemned ideal in the other, and yet do "the Independents" take themselves from that to this. Stronger than all else, it seems, is the desire for "revenue reform." It cuts the nominal bond of sympathy. It differentiates Independents from independence. Well, then, we must so understand it, but let it be everywhere understood. If a desire to reform the public service, and to utilize in that behalf the party whose record and composition give the best assurance of success; if a purpose to inform the people and trust them, and abide reasonably by the honestly expressed voice of their representatives; if the maintenance, in extreme cases, of personal sovereignty, and in cases not vital the surrender of minor differences, for sake of co-operative effort;—if these are not characteristic of "the Independents" so much as the purpose of reducing the rates of the tariff, then we must submit to the stroke which severs the work of Mr. CURTIS's following from that which was performed and is upheld, by those who have signed the Pennsylvania address.

#### PUBLIC OPINION.

##### EXTRACTS FROM SENATOR HOAR'S AND MR. EVARTS' SPEECHES.

VERY large Republican meetings were held in New York and in Boston on Tuesday evening. The principal speakers at the former were Mr. Evarts and Senator Hawley, and at the latter Senator Hoar, ex-Governor Long and Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge. From the address of Mr. Hoar we extract these notable passages:—

Mr. Blaine, if we except our great soldiers, has been for nearly twenty years the most conspicuous personal presence in the country. Gentlemen tell us that he has done nothing of memorable public service. I had thought otherwise. I had thought him one of the very greatest of the great leaders who have conducted the American people along the difficult pathway of danger and of glory which they have travelled for the past twenty years. I had thought his hand was found in the framing of the XIVth and XVth Amendments. I had thought, indeed I had known, that he was in the very inmost councils when the Resumption Act was framed, and that his influence carried it through the House over which he presided. I had thought that he had been Speaker of the House of Representa-



tives during six crowded and eventful years. I had thought that among the great orators of the country he had been of the very greatest and most persuasive in the debate which satisfied the American people to take up the heavy burden of the debt, to keep its currency undepressed and its credit safe. I had thought that when, in Maine, the ambitious larceny of the Democratic party undertook to pilfer a whole State Government at once, it was his leadership that, by peaceful and lawful methods, baffled the conspiracy and saved the State. I remember, too, the next year, when the Republicans had the temptation to retaliate in kind and exclude Governor Plaisted by technical objections, it was Mr. Blaine who said, "One majority for Mr. Plaisted shall be as good as a thousand."

They say Mr. Blaine is a "Jingo." He is just such a "Jingo" as was John Quincy Adams. The malice of his detractors brings against his personal integrity a single charge which is supported by no proof and refuted by every witness who knows the facts, and a single phrase in a letter which is fully susceptible of an honest construction. It is said that the President of the United States ought to be like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. I have one thing to say about Cæsar. Cæsar did many base things; among them was the destruction of the liberties of his country; but he never did a baser thing than when he abandoned his wife because somebody slandered her.

I see the president of Harvard tells his neighbors that the platform is immoral and demagogical. Well, I differ with the worthy president. The Republican platform states squarely and clearly what a majority of Republicans think. The Civil Service plank was drawn by George William Curtis, and that about the surplus by Cabot Lodge. President Eliot thinks the civil service resolution is not honest. Well, I would rather stand for civil service reform with the men who passed the law of last year, with Edmunds and Hawley and John Sherman and Dorman B. Eaton, than with the men who retired Pendleton to private life. President Eliot does not like the Chinese resolution. I quite agree with him. I like the Declaration of Independence better. But I am sorry to say that the policy of Chinese exclusion is in accordance with the opinion of a large majority of the American people of both parties. We must submit to it till we can convert them. President Eliot expresses the sentiment of a little body of men about Cambridge—I am happy to believe he does not represent the college—whose influence, in my judgment, has tended infinitely to degrade the public life of the Commonwealth. These men have taught our educated youth to be ashamed of their own history. They have told them that "since the close of the war there has been no time when a young man knew how he could honorably serve his country." They were preaching in the same strain during the war, and before the war. Their eyes are microscopes which can see a blemish on the skin, but cannot take in a fair landscape or a healthy human figure. They can find no statesmanship and no public virtue in the payment of the debt, in the settlement of the currency, in the return to specie payment, in the sublime clemency that dealt with the conquered after the war, in the great self-restraint of the Alabama treaty, in the marvellous development of our manufacture, in the creation of our great domestic commerce, in the peaceful settlement of the disputed Presidential succession. There is hardly a man who has taken any of the responsibilities of public life who has not been compelled to undergo the contemptuous criticism of these gentle hermits of Cambridge.

From the address of Mr. Evarts, which dealt very fully with the choice to be made between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Blaine, as insisted upon by the Republican Independents, who have announced their support of the former, we extract as follows:

It is said, and very truly, that the elevation and purification of politics and of life are dear, and should be dear to everybody. That is so. But let us understand that when we come in a mass to count our votes, each man's vote is one; and its opinions, its obligations, its reasons are not dissected or displayed; but the result is counted, and one man counts as another. And one way or the other the scales are to rise or fall upon election day, putting our power and Nation in the hands of one or the other of these candidates.

I had supposed that Mr. Curtis and his associates had been laboring with me to reach this great point—that the people, by their admiration and their love, their choice, their approval, their applause, should be able to nominate a candidate and not have one imposed upon them by the corporate spirit of placemen, or by bosses, or by office-holders, or by anybody, not even by the unit rule. [Applause.] Now, that I believed and that I fought for. Whether all my friends in the Republican party thought with me on that subject or not, I thought so, and I said so, but I never allowed that to touch the point whether I wanted to trust the government of this country to the Democratic party, if I had my way, in the selection of candidates.

And what have we gained here? Well, these gentlemen worked with us and thousands—yes, and millions—others of our party in the same direction. We secured the suppression of subjugating office-holders to contribute by assessments; we discarded the intervention of bosses; we scattered the organized force of office-holders, and in three conventions, one after another, under the lead of a great and admired statesman, we fought in his name and strength, for the purpose of freedom of suffrage and freedom of nomination. And the first and the second turned aside the nomination to new candidates; but the last convention was up to the mark of nominating the polished leader of the Republican party. [Applause.]

And now, while the whole country is ablaze with enthusiasm for the convention and its candidates, while all who have fought for this emancipation of the suffrage and this close alliance between the popular leader and the hearts of the people, are rejoicing in a clear sky, we hear a remonstrance, a dissent, a protest, a threat that the result of all this labor of letting the people name their own candidate has been the naming a man that these reformers think not suitable to be sustained. Well, the final triumph of all this effort to leaven the great party with the pure leaven of reform, this disgrace, this discomfiture, this disaster to reform-

ers in the opinion of their countrymen is to be accomplished by their disdaining the freedom of the people in naming their candidate. [Applause.] What can they make out of it? Is there to be a conclave after the nomination to determine in an equal struggle between the parties which they follow and which they defy? Why, it strikes at the vital principle of the rule of the majority. It strikes at confidence in the people's choice of their own candidates.

Well, let us look at this last convention. Governor Cleveland was "Reform" Governor. We had a great mass meeting of citizens—without distinction of party—at the Cooper Institute, and for some reason or other I seemed to be considered as identified with reform and spoke for and represented their committee. Well, when these great measures for this city were passed, we expected their approval from Governor Cleveland, and we found that we had inculcated two great criminals, politically speaking—Mr. Hubert Thompson and Mr. Davidson, who I think, was Sheriff, and we were waiting for the bills to be signed that were to cut off the continuance of Mr. Hubert Thompson after the next election, and were expecting that the Commissioner and the Sheriff would be removed by the Governor for malfeasance. That was the opinion—without distinction of party—of the reformers of both parties. And now while we supposed that Governor Cleveland was up to the heroism of removing the votary of \$999 contracts and unbalanced bids [great laughter], we find that instead of Governor Cleveland turning out Hubert Thompson, Hubert Thompson has taken him down to a National Convention and presented him as a reformer! [Laughter.] Only think of that! Only think of that! [Laughter.]

Mr. Burke, in those noble words of his to the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Lauderdale, says, proudly and truly, "I was not swaddled and rocked and dandled into a legislator. At every step of my life I was obliged to show my passport and over and over again to prove my right to the honor of being useful to my country, by proving that I was not unacquainted with its laws nor with the whole system of its interests, abroad and at home." . . . Now, I do not care whether, under the system of the British peerage, these great nobles sneered at Edmund Burke; and I do not think it makes any difference whether there is in such a competition between a great political leader and a newly made layman—I do not think it makes any difference that he was swaddled in a Buffalo primary, or rocked in a State Convention, or dandled by Manning and Hubert Thompson before the convention as a statesman and a President. I fought from the first for Henry Clay [applause]; for Daniel Webster [applause]; for William H. Seward [applause]; for the great soldier who had been useful to his country, General Grant [great applause and cheers]; and I fought for the great orator and statesman, trained for twenty years in the Congress of the United States, General Garfield [great applause]; and I will fight for the great orator, statesman, political leader, James G. Blaine. [Loud and long applause.]

## THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

HANOVER, N. H., July 11.

THE sixteenth annual session of the American Philological Association was in several respects a notable gathering. The *personnel* was good, the interest close, and the papers a credit to American scholarship. The word philologist calls up to the minds of many but a single idea; with the dictionary-maker and the etymologist the function of philology is supposed to cease. Such, however, is not the view which the Association takes of its own work, and such an illusion was the one which the President's address was intended to dispel. This address,—delivered this year by Professor Martin L. D'Ooge, of the University of Michigan,—is usually looked forward to as the event of the session, and in this instance fully equalled the expectations that had been raised. By way of preface there was a cursory review of the happenings in philological circles during the year past. The venerable Sophocles, "Hellenist by birth as well as by profession," Dindorf, "the indefatigable editor and critic," Dietrich, Schaefer and Lenormant, Assyriologist, archaeologist and historian, were mourned. The dictionary of the English Association was hailed as an epoch-making work; Kluge's "Etymological dictionary of the German language," Franck's work in Dutch, and Körting's "Encyclopædia of Romance Philology" ranked next. Friedrich Delitzsch's "Hebrew Language viewed in the light of Assyrian research," though but a monograph, was regarded as of great importance on account of the principle there enunciated that Hebrew lexicography must look to Assyrian rather than to Arabic. Lanman's Sanskrit reader was mentioned as the first Sanskrit work bearing the imprint of an American house, and Bloomfield's edition of the "Kauçika Sutra of the Atharva Veda" was announced as soon forthcoming. The American school at Athens received a meed of praise, and the speedy publication of a "Catalogue of the Latin and Greek Manuscripts in the Vatican Library" was anticipated. Passing to his theme, "The Historical Method and Purpose in Philology," Professor D'Ooge showed what an important part language plays in the history of man, and what an important factor philology is in archaeological and historical studies. He complained of the extreme tendency to specialism among American scholars, and mentioned the criticism of a French reviewer on the Association's proceedings for 1882 that they were "almost exclusively devoted to linguistics."

There was present as the guest of the Association Professor R. C. Jebb, of the University of Glasgow. His name is one that commands respect among all cultivated people. To the "English Men of Letters" series he has contributed the life of Richard Bentley, and to Green's admirable series of Literature Primers the one on Greek Literature. The student knows his "Attic Orators from Antiphon to Isæos." His residence in Greece has made him familiar with that country, and his oration before the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity of Harvard has raised for him a host of

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American admirers. In response to a cordial greeting from the Association, Prof. Jebb made a short address. He said that the criticism of too great devotion to linguistics is as true of England as of America, and while he coincided with the President's liberal views, still he thought that America has begun at the right end. Numerous errors have been made in history and archaeology for want of a proper linguistic training, and Professor Jebb thought that American scholarship could undertake no worthier task than the careful study of the Greek texts—a sentiment that comes with good grace from an editor of Sophocles.

The papers possessing a literary interest were not a few. Professor Perrin's account of "The Crastinus Episode at Palæpharsalus" was a mingled latin and military criticism. Professor Seymour of Yale read a paper on "Hanging Among the Greeks," and some of the conclusions were curious enough. Hanging as a mode of execution was unknown, and "lynching" parties did their work with stones. As a mode of suicide, more especially among women, it was very common, in fact as Professor Seymour remarked, "the women generally hung themselves." The interesting statement was also made that during the "hanging craze," the word for hanging meant suicide as well, but that later, when the fashion changed, starvation and suicide became synonymous terms. There was an interesting account of the Monasteries of Mt. Athos, by Dr. Keep. The beauty of the scenery, the richness of the manuscript library, the hospitality, the filth and the regulation concerning females, which keeps even cows and hens off the sacred mountain,—were detailed.

No work published in late years has taken so strong a hold on scholars as Bryennios' "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles." Theologians and scholars are, generally speaking, a conservative class of men and everything new is received with a due measure of caution. The present instance is however an exception. Hardly a single distinguished scholar has withheld a favorable opinion. Hitchcock and Francis Brown, the New York editors, Hall, of Philadelphia, who would place it in the first century, J. Rendel Harris, of Johns Hopkins, who thinks its language that of the early part of the second century, Dr. Hatch and Canon Farrar of England, who coincide with the view of Dr. Hall, Dr. Rigg's remark "that both the language and the allusions seem to him thoroughly consonant with the belief that it was written early in the second century," and the *Andover Review's* expression concerning "the almost deuterocanonical value attached to the teaching," seem to present a mass of evidence and authority well nigh impregnable. Accordingly the paper of Dr. Nelson, of the Brookeville Academy, Annapolis, came upon the Association like a thunder clap. He charged that the Greek of the tract was neither classic, hellenistic or patristic. He cited a number of words which he said could be found nowhere else, and some constructions which he characterized as un-Greek. The comment on the paper was, if possible, even more surprising. Professor D'Ooge stated that the "teaching" had been examined by some of his advanced students, and that they had noted a number of peculiarities which tended to confirm Dr. Nelson's charge that it was a late forgery to be placed between the fourth and seventh centuries.

Professor Lanman established "A Group of Indo-European Cognates" as against the St. Petersburg Lexicon. The point of the discussion was whether the Sanskrit word for shelter, refuge, was to be derived from a root meaning to lean upon or from a root meaning to cover.

Professor Whitney read a paper on primary and secondary suffixes of derivation. As an illustration he took the word like which as a formative suffix exists in English as *ly* and though historically a part of words like which and which has in them altogether lost its suffixal character.

Interesting was the account given by Professor Minton Warren of "Latin glossaries with special reference to one at St. Gallen." As the number of these glossaries is very large, he exhorted his colleagues to do their share of the work of examining them when opportunity offered. The hold that Skeats Etymological Dictionary has taken on the English speaking world is not to be easily shaken off. That it is open to improvement all admit and one line of change was indicated by Dr. von Jagemann in his paper on "The Anglo-Norman Vowel System in its relations to the Norman words in English." "Old French" is a term conveniently used by Skeat but the writer of this paper showed that the derivation of a word from French, through Anglo-Norman or directly from Norman would in each case give a different form.

Professor March read a paper on "The Influence of Written English and of Linguistic Authorities on Spoken English." Laziness, sometimes more euphoniously termed "the law of least effort," has already been the most potent factor in linguistic development. Contractions, combinations of words and silent letters can all be traced to this single cause, and yet so strong is the dictionary and spelling-book habit becoming in America that we are working in direct contradiction to all phonetic law. Proper names like Worcester, Norwich and even Connecticut are in some parts of New England pronounced as spelled. Then too the passion for accuracy in the pronunciation of foreign names carries with it a certain danger. If Don Quixote is to be *Kee-ho-té* what becomes of Quixotic? Professor March thought that the great influence of the dictionary in America could be turned to good account and that if linguistic authority were but concentrated its promulgation would not be difficult. So closely is this subject connected with orthography that a consideration of the work of the spelling reformers would not be inopportune. The twenty-four rules announced last year were not added to. The desirability of changing such words like *foreign*, *sovereign* (Milton's spelling is *sovrain*) was suggested because the *r-e-i-g-n* obscures the etymology and makes it but natural to think that these words have some con-

nection with the Latin *regnum*. In the words of the bulletin of the Spelling Reform Association, "the pressing need of the Association is *money*." The outlook was said to be favorable. The press of the country is becoming more friendly and the reformers themselves more harmonious. The headquarters have been moved from St. Louis to New York and the association is preparing in conjunction with the English Philological Association a list of words in common use whose spelling should be revised.

The only contributions to Semitic philology were papers on two Hebrew manuscripts both now in Philadelphia. The first was a manuscript of the year 1300, a date settled as well by the examinations of experts as by internal evidence. It contains along with some prayers 13 psalms, whose wording differed somewhat from that in the ordinary text. The principal difference was, however, in the vowels and the conclusion was reached that this was the work of a grammatical school at variance with the one which has come down to us. Many peculiarities in the formation of the letters were noted and it was remarked that the present square Hebrew character was copied after the initial and decorated letters and has only been in exclusive use since the invention of printing.

The other Hebrew manuscript is one that has already received some notice in our local press. It is a leather roll, containing the book of Numbers and is deposited in the Philadelphia Library. The fact that it was purchased from Shapira, the celebrated dealer in spurious rolls, is in itself likely to raise suspicions, which a close examination is not calculated to dispel. The roll is composed of two kinds of leather, calf and goat. The skins have been dyed, a process not very intelligible for a writing material, unless to give the appearance of age. Moreover, in parts it appears very aged and stained, and marks of mildew are frequent, but a chemical examination revealed the fact that the whitish appearance was not a vegetable growth, that the cuticle only had been removed, the fibre being intact, and that the ink had not been attacked. As ink is more likely to mildew than leather, and as these white spots were hard instead of soft, it was natural to conclude that the aged appearance was manufactured and the chemical expert (Dr. Henry Leffmann), inclined to the opinion that corrosive sublimate had been employed. Then again there appears in the manuscript what shoemakers call an "invisible patch," a modern invention though perhaps to be classed among the lost arts. And finally, the theory having been advanced that the roll consisted of pieces of different ages fitted together, on the oldest looking piece in the middle—a goat hide—and on the newest looking piece at the end—a calf hide—there appears a peculiarity of handwriting probably nowhere else to be matched, certainly to be found nowhere else in this roll. We are therefore forced to the unhappy conclusion that this roll was specially manufactured to meet the wants of a pious and curiosity-seeking age.

CYRUS ADLER.

## REVIEWS.

### MR. GRANT WHITE'S INTERNATIONAL NOVEL.\*

THE "international" novel bids fair to become a literary nuisance; and this not merely because any narrow line is soon worn threadbare; but because it tends to promote a careful superficialness in novel writing, to the neglect of a study of the broader features of human nature and an interest in character. Mr. Henry James may almost be said to have invented the present form of this type of fiction. He has done this particular thing almost as well as it can be done, and even he has already somewhat overdone it. His extreme quickness of perception and wide inclusion of the smallest essential details, his power of drawing in fine incisive lines, and his studiously impersonal attitude as a citizen of the world, especially fit him for this task, which is peculiarly the province of the novelist who draws from the eye. The head and the heart, the field of observation and the field of emotion, are the two sources of knowledge for the novelist. The women who have been most eminent in this sphere of art, George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë and George Sand, have drawn their greatest power from the field of emotion, and created their characters from a thousand germs in their own natures, and from stages in their development, which furnished them with truths as true and broader and deeper than they could have gained by mere microscopic examination of their neighbors. Though Thackeray worked mainly from the head, that alone would never have given him those touches of tenderness and sympathy, which bring the piercing observer near to us and make us trust and love him. Mr. James draws wholly from the eye, but so delicately, with such accurate measurement of space and angle that his figures have a wonderful objective reality; their manners, their outward personality are very distinct to us; but inwardly they are too often unilluminated myths that have little independent life when their clever mechanician is not handling the wires. They are national, British, American or French, even before they are human, so their humanity seems a thing of secondary importance.

But there is also another objectionable tendency in the "international" novel. It develops a detestable self-consciousness, a morbid inspection of the outside of cup and platter, which beyond a certain limit is neither beneficial nor dignified. Instead of concerning itself with the more universal truths and problems of life it concentrates the attention upon what should be the mere accessories of the subject. One, or two, or a dozen "international episodes" are in their way instructive, and while fresh

\* THE FATE OF MANSFIELD HUMPHREYS. By Richard Grant White. Pp. 446. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1884.



were very amusing; but it is a subject that least bears clumsy handling. Though Mr. White says in his "Apology" that "international literature is distasteful" to him, yet he has, and hardly unconsciously, added another to the list of this class of books. The sketch, "Mr. Washington Adams in England," published some months back in the *Atlantic*, forms the nucleus of the present volume; that delicate little piece of amateur acting being merely an episode in the career of the hero, *Mansfield Humphreys*. Curiously enough the plot of the story, though the thread of it is almost too slight to be called by that name, turns upon the same combination of circumstances as Mr. James' "Lady Barberina"—the unfortunate fate of an American who attempts the experiment of an English wife of titled family, and his final capitulation to the lady's distaste for her husband's country. But here all parallel between the stories ceases. Mr. James' study is almost attenuatedly careful. Few are the strokes with which *Lady Barb* herself is drawn, every one is characteristic, and we are left with a distinct belief in the Earl of Canterville's daughter—with her boundless limitations, her mental inaccessibility, which in a vulgar woman would be mere stupidity, her obstinacy, her beauty, her distinction and air of race. The whole character is made up of a handful of instincts and hereditary traits, with the reasoning faculties entirely left out, and yet we are conscious of a sort of perverse charm in this dogged, beautiful creature that could not be different if she would; and we forgive her clever, pleasant-tempered little husband that he was still in love with her after defeat and disappointment.

But Mr. Grant White is less successful in his characterization. Indeed, the story seems rather a vehicle for a good deal of somewhat wordy "international" discussion in the form of didactic conversation. The first half of the volume is an assertion of the American "real gentleman," while the latter part gives a very unattractive picture of the America to which the hero brings his English bride, in spite of the attentions and social efforts of the "first families in Boston." In order to disabuse the British mind of some of its misconceptions about Americans, the "real gentleman" here disguises himself as a Yahoo, and makes what Mr. White elsewhere, in describing one of Trollope's American caricatures, terms a "social polecat" of himself in the house of an English nobleman. But the hero's most impressive attribute seems to be a freedom from race peculiarities, which renders a well-timed announcement of his nationality very effective. In his first interview with the heroine, she asks him, while sitting at the piano,—"Are you of the Humphreys of Dorset?" "No, my people came from this country but that was a long while ago. Don't you know that I'm an American from Massachusetts—what you, and we, too, call a Yankee? I've some cousins at home named Duffield." Her hand fell lightly down beside its fellow and for one precious, appreciable instant she bent upon my eyes a look which I had seen in others of her countrywomen when I told the same to them; only it was softer, less like a stare; there was a mingling of sorrow, almost of pleading in its gentle wonder." Mr. White's gifts are certainly not those of a novelist, and, as he claims to be an authority on the use of the English language, it is not cavilling to say that "muli-ebriety" is not very pure, and "she moaned and tormented her white fingers" is not very idiomatic English. Mr. White is a well-known lover of English and things English, and he reiterates his sentiments to the Countess of Stanhope, to whom the book is elaborately dedicated, as "a warm, deep feeling towards England, reaching even to loving reverence, from which the writer could not free himself if he would, and which it has been ere this his pride and pleasure to reveal."

Mr. White's little book is really not worth lengthy discussion, except so far as it touches the wider question of the acceptance by Americans of their own nationality. Straightforwardness and honesty are even more dignified traits than elegance. If it could be once for all recognized that America differs, and must differ, from England by the enormous gulf that separates a young republic from an old monarchy, and that the merits, whatever they may be, of the one cannot possibly be the merits of the other, it would prevent some perverse misunderstanding on one side of the Atlantic and promote an honest individuality on the other. It is, however, fortunately quite possible to have "even a loving reverence" for England, without either servility or snobbishness. The truth of Mr. White's lengthy "apology" at the end is pleasanter than that of the story itself.

THE USURPER, AN EPISODE IN JAPANESE HISTORY. By Judith Gautier. Translated from the French by Abby Langdon Alger. 8vo. pp. 368. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1884.

This volume has the special merit of being, by both author and translator, of good literary descent, and adding another to the proof they have already given of honest work in new fields. The "Japanese young man" is hardly so interesting and novel a subject as he was when he was sung by Gilbert and Sullivan, but still there is enough mystery about the country to make a historical novel a good medium for supplying in an attractive form an account of what is specially noteworthy. The local color is admirably preserved in this picture and although, like all Eastern tales, its details are somewhat wearisome and the wonderful palls on the staid and sober minded Western reader, still the general effect and impression are no doubt true. As history, too, it is very likely more truthful and more useful than the Mühlbach novels, which once did duty for European history. The translation is strikingly good, and this is the more noteworthy because the French original dealt with Oriental scenes and subjects, and required a great deal of nicety to render into fluent and pure English. Now that modern history is exhausted and Greece and Rome

and Egypt and Assyria have supplied material for recent novels, it is quite as well that Japan and China should be made the scenes of the next cycle of romances. Poor Dr. Johnson unconsciously set an awful example, by showing in *Rasselas* the use to which Persia could be put, and now few countries remain unknown to the industrious novelist and his unflagging readers. The scenery of the East and the veil of uncertainty on the actual past of Japan make that country a tempting background, and on it Mlle. Gautier has painted a very lively picture. Miss Alger deserves great credit for thus subordinating her own marked literary skill to the difficult task of making thoroughly good English of a somewhat defective French original, and her success ought to be emphasized.

MEMORIES OF RUFUS CHOATE. By Joseph Neilson. Pp. 460. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1884.

Half of this well-printed volume is taken up with a biographical notice of Mr. Choate, and the remainder with reminiscences supplied by friends, of whom some, as Emory Washburn, Ex-Senator Carpenter and Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, have so recently died as to give a special interest to their contributions. In view of Mr. Whipple's and President Brown's careful estimates of Mr. Choate's character and services, the reading public will ask, why, twenty-five years after his death, a new volume of his memoirs should be published? Is there any new information disclosed, or are there such changes of circumstances as to require readjustments of opinion? Neither is the motive of the book. In the first place, it is an affectionate tribute of admiration, and, therefore, it sparkles with enthusiasm. Judge Neilson wishes others to feel the inspiration which the great counsellor awakened in him. In the next place, the biographical part is a legal life,—not indeed a technical treatise upon Mr. Choate's jurisprudence, but a popular treatment of his career as bearing upon the lawyer's position in the eyes of the world. It substantially threads upon a slender chronology of personal events three discussions,—the attorney's duty to his clientage,—the principles upon which a great orator formed his style,—and the Senator's relation to the legal development of his country. The first of these points, discussing the limitations of an attorney's duty by his obligations of personal veracity and social relations, is apologetic, for never has an American client been more faithfully served, with subtler intellect, more disciplined knowledge, or more irresistible eloquence than Mr. Choate employed. During his life, the silver-tongued pleader was charged with defeating justice, and, it was said that thieves asked what the state of his health before undertaking atrocious crimes. Whether he went beyond the requirements of his strict professional duty is not settled, we fear, by Judge Neilson's argument. The writer remembers hearing Mr. Choate in an important railroad suit in Boston, in 1858. In the course of his plea, he suddenly abandoned his vehemence of action and his torrential wealth of words, and, assuming the quiet, reflective style of the bench, standing directly under the Judge's desk, he began to tell the jury what his Honor would say in his charge upon a point of law. The Judge interrupted him with an explanation, saying the court did not wish to be misrepresented. Thanking the Judge for his kind and clear statement, Mr. Choate, with instant dexterity, warped the words of the court to his own interpretation, telling the jury that now they had his Honor's own word for it. A second and longer explanation ensued, with like result, until it seemed as if no judicial language could disengage that point of law from Mr. Choate's entanglements in the mind of an average jurymen. The writer then, and ever since, has thought that Mr. Choate reckoned on the Judge's interruption in order to substitute a trick for an argument, and yet seldom had counsellor less need of artifice than he.

Judge Neilson's analysis of Mr. Choate's style is of much value to orators, and exhibits the industry of study, the range of acquirements, and the painstaking care of detail, with which one of the most persuasive and impetuous of pleaders had prepared himself for a forensic career. Mr. Everett betrayed in the collocation of every sentence, in every modulation of voice and in every gesture the application of an exacting taste. Mr. Choate, in the former, seemed the reverse. His action at times rose to the highest pitch of excitement, he passed his thin hands with nervous repetition through his saturated hair, his words came in floods and sparkled with varying emotion, and in later life, at least, his pleas left him exhausted in body. He seemed like the orator of unpremeditation, and hence, the more a creature of conviction and sympathy than the contriving advocate. But on whatever natural gifts his oratory was founded, his perfection was won by rare and unintermittent cultivation.

The account of Mr. Choate's senatorial career here given, only carries us back to the lawyer. He was not at ease in the role of the statesman. The law had his affections, and this singleness of affection contributed to make the splendid advocate.

Judge Neilson has added 200 pages of letters from men eminent in different lines of activity, and their reminiscences have a double value, as reflecting Mr. Choate's influence on their hearts and minds, and as fraught with the writers' personalities. They are very interesting. Finally, the volume contains a most excellent likeness of Mr. Choate in the engraving of the frontispiece.

D. O. K.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY. By Leopold Von Ranke. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1884.

Herr von Ranke's latest, and probably his last, undertaking of magnitude is a Universal History, of which the German edition has been carried from the commencement of an authentic documentary epoch down

to the sixth century of the Christian era. In an octavo volume of about 500 excellently printed pages the Scribners have given us a translation of about one-fourth of the original work, reaching to the time when Hellas and Carthage divided the East and the West of the historic theatre between them, when in that theatre a Semitic and an Aryan civilization confronted each other for the last time in strife for empire, ere the Romans engulfed both in their iron system. The translation, which is conspicuous for its limpid English, is the work of two Eton masters, edited by G. W. Prothers, of Cambridge. Whether these gentlemen will continue the task they have assigned themselves depends, they tell us, upon the success with which this instalment meets.

Such a title as that of "A Universal History" is at first sight depressing, except for those whose research aspires to nothing greater than manuals and epitomes. To furnish these is not worthy of the historian of the popes, and he has not undertaken it. Ranke's motive in his new task, is to bring into relation the separate histories of nations which the accumulated lore of this century has expanded to such proportions that students and writers have been obliged to restrict themselves to special fields of research. Hence he does not rewrite histories. He has no discontent with Curtius, or Grote, or Rawlinson, or Lenormant, or Ewald. Rather his aim is to bring their results into unity, so that history shall not seem to be a number of isolated pools, but a stream of tendency flowing through them all. "In the course of ages," says Ranke, "the human race has won for itself a sort of heirloom in the material and social development which it has made, but still more in its religious development. One portion of this heritage, the most precious jewel of the whole, consists of those immortal works of genius in poetry and literature, in science and art, which, while modified by local conditions, under which they were produced, yet represent what is common to mankind." To trace the production of that heirloom, to marshal the past in a moving panorama, where just so much of detail shall be introduced as suffices for the continuity of scenes, is the purpose of this book. It is therefore, the work of an artist. If the reader comes hither for genealogies and archaeologies, if he comes to resolve a question of dates or of authorities, he will be disappointed. He may witness the solemn, sumptuous elaboration of life in the valley of the Nile, without a rehearsal of dynasties; he may see Xerxes on the rocks opposite Salamis passing from arrogance to despair, as the fleet of Themistocles fatally wounds Ormuzd and Ahriman, but he shall not here count the Asiatic tribes which composed the Persian host. In a word this book presupposes that research and criticism have produced definite results, and that the time has come, as Carlyle was wont to say, for Dryasdust to cease for a while and the artist to write history. Of Von Ranke's great competency for his task there can be no doubt. Where he has to make use of his own criticism, he puts his conclusion in the text and his process in a note, and these amply disclose his painstaking adherence to historic facts. Those who have read his history of the popes will find on these pages the same pictorial condensation,—that freedom of generalization, or that acuteness of insight which mark the master-scholar. In a work of such a nature, it is difficult to extract illustrations for quotation, for more than half the charm is in the context. But take for example the legend of Orestes in Æschylus, and as it unfolds we see the old gods and the new, Erinyes and Apollo, filial and marital morality coming through conflict to reconciliation and a new age. The furies do not pursue the guilty Clytemnestra as they do Orestes, because they are of different family, a token of the persistency of tribal influences.

The Universal History looks upon the development of religion as the thread of human progress. Mosaic ideas are a revelation; monotheism is the *Magna Charta* of Freedom. But it seems somewhat odd to find an author, as in other places, noting the story of Abraham and Lot as overlaid with the "miraculous and incredible," and yet speaking of Isaiah as the author of the last 27 chapters of the book bearing that name. Yet so far as the limitations of a history occupied mostly with pagans will allow, this book reverently seeks for the emancipation of the mind in an historical monotheism; though it will disappoint, by its meagre treatment of the theme, those who look in it for a development of a religious culture. That, perhaps, is rather the fault of the times than of the author's spirit. Because the work is synthetic, it will please the reader who seeks it for pleasure; because it is the product of a scholar, it will instruct those who approach it for edification.

D. O. K.

BOTHWELL AND MARY STUART. By J. Watts de Peyster. New York: Press of C. H. Ludwig. 1883.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. By J. Watts de Peyster. New York. 1883. (Privately Printed.)

A VINDICATION OF JAMES HEPBURN, FOURTH EARL OF BOTHWELL. By J. Watts de Peyster. Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersly & Co. 1882.

BOTHWELL, AN HISTORICAL DRAMA. By J. Watts de Peyster. 1884. (For Private Circulation.)

SUWARROW. By J. Watts de Peyster. Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersly & Co. 1883.

General de Peyster enjoys the distinction, by the consent of competent judges, of being among the foremost military critics that America has produced. Among the English-speaking peoples of the day it would be difficult to find his equal in knowledge of what warfare has been in times past, of the peculiarities of the military genius of the various great commanders of whom history takes account, and of army organization as seen from the historian's point of view. In the first four of the works

named above, General de Peyster turns his attention to what is to him a comparatively new field of study. And yet the subject is one to which his peculiar mental qualities are well adapted. The maze of Scottish politics, (especially complicated in the days just preceding the first imperfect Union with England under James VI.), affords a subject of study to which our author's power and habits of inquiry give him a special fitness.

We do not see any escape from the General's conclusions,—that Bothwell was morally and intellectually head and shoulders above the vast majority of the Scottish nobles of his time; and that Mary was fickle, cruel, and sensual, but not in every respect entirely evil;—a Guise, a Stuart, a Tudor, a Brandon, a Plantagenet, a Beaufort combined in character as well as in blood. How would any woman or any man with such an ancestry, escape the inheritance of lust and cruelty and fickleness?

The fourth work in the serial we are noticing ("Bothwell, a Drama") is one the writing of which must have called for a good degree of courage on the part of the writer. Mary's story has had several dramatic presentations from poets of high rank and genius. General de Peyster's work abounds with graphic pictures, drawn with a firm and virile hand. The author's knowledge of Mary's times as displayed in this drama and in other works before us, is certainly very remarkable.

In the "Suwarrow," our author is in his own proper field, that of the military critic, where he is *facile princeps*. Suwarrow's marvellous career is sketched with a master's hand. No equally clear and able presentation of that career is elsewhere accessible to the reader of English, only. General de Peyster writes in his own way, despising mere style, which, however, is a thing no author has a right to despise. One not accustomed to his swift, and impassioned and somewhat involved manner, and to his sudden and unexpected turnings-on of the illustrative side-lights, might weary of this strong and picturesquely dramatic history; but the author's rich and varied knowledge, his freedom from prejudice, his honesty and faithfulness are so complete and so rare that his work must always have a high value to the earnest student. C. W. G.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE last German novel made known to English readers through the admirable translation of Clara Bell, "Fridolin's Mystical Marriage: A Study of an Original, founded on Reminiscences of a Friend." (By Adolph Milbrandt. New York: William S. Gottsberger), is decidedly an oddity. It propounds the oddest theory of voluntary old bachelorism with which unconjugated individuals ever comforted themselves: that these unmarried ones are the "transition forms" between masculinity and femininity, combining in themselves the qualities peculiar to each sex, so that "they can never find their complement, the two halves supplement each other; thus they are married to themselves and live in a bond of mystical marriage." Such is the case attributed to the *Fridolin* of the title rôle, professor and lecturer; a "radiant creature" who attracts the love of women but never can wind himself up to the point of permanently returning such sentiment. Thence come complications, comic and otherwise, which are recounted in this "Study of an Original." There are a number of characters, nearly all oddities, who keep up a confusing whirl of incidents and misunderstandings; finally there is a general and satisfactory settlement of affairs, in which *Ottilie* the heroine unhitches her heart from that of the too-mystically married *Fridolin* and bestows it upon *Leopold*, who, being altogether masculine, has no dual nature within himself to conflict with his affection for a "feminine woman."

A more important study of the duality of the mental constitution,—perhaps we should rather say its multiplicity,—is found in "Miss Ludington's Sister: A Romance of Immortality." (By Edward Bellamy, author of "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," etc. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.) Its central theory,—a most fantastic one, difficult to express in rational-sounding words,—is that the different stages of life, childhood, youth, maturity and age, are each separately immortal; that as each passes from earthly life to give place to another and often widely differing self, it passes to an immortal life beyond the grave in which the several souls of an individual may afterwards hope to meet and perfect themselves in harmony with each other. This mystical idea is wrought out very ingeniously, through a series of startling incidents in which "spiritual seances" and "materializations" play a part and result in startling developments. The manner in which this is managed, and the final elucidation of a mystery which at first seems inexplicable, are decidedly original, and on this rests the burden of the story; but behind all the realistic explanations remains the author's original idea, insisted on at the last as at the first. It is argued over and over again with many ethical subtleties, some of which resemble those previously suggested in the author's powerful novelette of "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," concerning the irresponsibility of the individual for a repented past.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. CRAWFORD'S "Dr. Claudius" is about to appear as a serial in the *Independance Belge*, of Brussels.—Mr. Quaritch will shortly issue Professor Layard's work on "The Birds of South Africa," edited by Professor Shairp.—Professor William D. Whitney's "Sancrit Grammar, including both the Classical Language and the older Dialects of Veda and Brahmana," will be published at once by Messrs.



Ginn, Heath & Co.——Mr. Henry Rose, editor of the Hull (England) *Express*, is about to publish a memoir of Mr. Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty."——The *Bibliotheca Sacra* will hereafter be issued both at Oberlin, Ohio, and Andover, Mass. The editors will be Professors Wright, Smith and Ballantine, of Oberlin, with various associates in other parts of the country and in England.——Sir Michael Costa bequeathed to the British Museum all the manuscript scores of his compositions.

Japanese journalism, of which Mr. Yano is one of the most distinguished representatives, has developed with great rapidity during the last ten years. In 1875 the Japanese Empire counted only fifty-three periodical publications of all kinds. To-day there are published within its boundaries at least 2,000, counting periodicals of all kinds. The *Kwampo*, the official organ, is modelled exactly upon the French *Journal Officiel*. Mr. Yano's paper, the *Hotchishienboun* (*shienboun* means a journal) contains four pages the same size as the *Débats*, and is sold for four cents. Most of the Japanese newspapers, however, are sold at three cents. They are mainly modelled upon the best European dailies, save that one reads from the bottom of the column to the top. The *Hotchishienboun* has a daily circulation of 20,000.

Mr. R. L. Stevenson has written a volume of poems for children called "A Child's Garden."——Mr. Henry James' "American" has just been published in Paris as "L'Américain à Paris;" it is translated by M. Léon Bochet, and published by Hachette.——Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co. (London) will soon publish a biographical study of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, by Mr. P. B. Watson, a young American writer.——Mr. Julian Hawthorne and his publishers are receiving a large number of letters from readers of "Archibald Malmaison," who wish to be confirmed in their belief that the story is true.——Under the title of "The Soudan and the Mahdi," Richard Buchta has published at Stuttgart an account of his travels in the equatorial provinces. The author has the personal acquaintance of the Mahdi, and has enjoyed his hospitality.

Messrs. A. C. Armstrong & Son announce a three volume standard edition of "Josephus."——The official gazettes of India are now for the first time printed on paper manufactured in the country.——Miss Mathilde Blind (the biographer of George Eliot) has written a novel, which has been accepted by Mr. Unwin, of London, entitled "Tarentella," which relates partly to the superstition as to the bite of the tarantula spider, and which is also largely devoted to music.——Among important announcements of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., are "French Etchers;" "The Merchant Vessel," by Charles Nordhoff, and Church's "Stories of the Persian War."——Messrs. Cassell & Co. have been entrusted by the Corporation of London with the preparation of a volume entitled "London's Roll of Fame," containing extracts from official documents connected with the presentation of the honorary freedom of the city or congratulatory addresses to distinguished personages for the past century and a quarter.

A call has been issued for a meeting at Saratoga, September 9th, for the purpose of forming an American Historical Association.——A Positivist Society of London proposes to publish a volume to be called "The New Calendar of Great men," edited by Mr. Frederick Harrison. It will contain short notices of each of the 558 persons whose names appear in the Positivist Calendar drawn up by Auguste Comte.——Mr. Gardner of Paisley is projecting a series of books under the title of the "Antiquarian Library." Mr. William Andrews will write the first four volumes on "Gibbet Lore." The next issue will be "Obsolete Punishments."——The literary history of the prohibitory indexes issued by the Roman Catholic Church, is the subject of a work by Professor Reusch, entitled "Der Index der verbotenen Bücher." The first volume, dealing with prolific indexes of the sixteenth century, is just published.——The success of the *Scottish Review* has led to the formation of a scheme for starting a genuinely Scottish periodical of a lighter class, consisting of fiction, poetry and papers on general subjects. Miss Veitch, author of "Angus Græme," etc., is taking an active part in the matter.

Messrs. Roberts Bros. will publish Mr. P. G. Hamerton's "Paris," with all the illustrations which accompanied the chapters in their course through *The Portfolio*.——A number of hitherto unknown letters from the Countess of Albany to Alfieri will be published in the life of that lady, which has been written for the Famous Women Series, by Vernon Lee.——A copious selection from the correspondence of Tourgenieff is to be published at St. Petersburg.——The story of the life of General Sam Houston will be told in the *August Century*, by Alexander Hynds, assisted by the family of General Houston.——Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. will publish shortly an historical sketch of the British Association, by Mr. Cornelius Nicholson, which gives, in brief form, its most striking discoveries and achievements, chiefly for the information of new associations.

Mr. Austin Dobson's "Thomas Bewick and his Pupils" is nearly ready in the press of Messrs. Chatto & Windus. The American edition will be brought out by Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., and dedicated to Mr. W. J. Linton.——The total number of periodicals printed in Polish is 230, of which 106 are published in Austria, 81 in Russia (including Poland proper), 35 in Prussia, 5 in America, 2 in Switzerland and 1 in Paris.——The New York *Sun* says: "The transformation of the plan of study pursued at Harvard College has culminated in the regula-

tions published for the next academical year. The abandonment of the time-honored principles of university instruction is now complete, and, so far as this institution is concerned, we must learn to attach an entirely new meaning to the phrase, a liberal education; for henceforth it will be possible to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts without having read a line of Greek or Latin during the four years covered by the college course."——The following volumes are in the press for the "Parchment Library": "English Sacred Lyrics," "Sir Joshua Reynolds's Discourses," edited by Mr. F. W. Gosse; "Milton's Poetical Works," in two volumes; "Selections from Swift's Works," edited by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, and "Irish Lyrics," edited by Mr. Justin McCarthy.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- HIMSELF AGAIN. A novel. By J. C. Goldsmith. Pp. 286. \$1.00. ("Standard Library.") Funk & Wagnalls, New York.  
POEMS. By Dante Gabriel Rossetti. New Edition. Pp. 294. Thos. Y. Crowell & Co., New York.  
THE LABOR QUESTION. By Wendell Phillips. Pp. 34. Lee & Shepard, Boston.  
CAMPING AND CRUISING IN FLORIDA. By James A. Henshall, M. D. Pp. 264. \$1.50. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.  
LA PERLE NOIRE. Comédie par Victorien Sardou (Théâtre Contemporain, No. 8.) Pp. 72. \$0.25. William R. Jenkins, New York.  
A DICTIONARY OF MIRACLES: IMITATIVE, REALISTIC AND DOGMATIC. By Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, LL.D. Pp. 582. \$2.50. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

#### ART NOTES.

Sir Frederick Leighton has been proposed as an associate of the French Academy of Fine Arts.——The British National Portrait Gallery, which the London *Athenaeum* declares is "in a condition of penury," was not able to buy any of the very interesting studies in oil and chalks, portraits of men of renown, which were sold recently for trivial sums among the artistic remains of the late Sir Samuel Laurence.——The money taken at the doors at the late Salon did not equal the corresponding sum of last year. The falling off was on Friday, when five francs was charged for admission. On the other hand, the number of persons admitted on Sundays free was this year almost doubled, being 238,000 against 120,000 in 1883.——Dr. Schliemann has returned to Athens from his excavations at Tiryns. The Greek government talks of continuing the work. The ornaments found strongly resemble those discovered at Mycenæ.

What becomes of the four or five thousand works of art annually exhibited in the Salon? is a question often asked but never answered. As a partial reply we note the following summary in the *Journal des Arts* of purchases made by "les marchands de New York" during seven years, amounting to nearly 60,000,000 francs: 1877, \$701,000; 1878, \$630,000; 1879, \$1,051,000; 1880, \$1,392,000; 1881, \$1,668,000; 1882, \$1,997,000; and 1883, \$1,754,000. New York is not the only city which receives from Paris and distributes European works of art in considerable numbers. The collection of Mr. Walters, of Baltimore, comprises not fewer than eight of Mr. Alma Tadema's pictures, including the "Claudius" of 1877, and "Sappho," which was painted in 1881 for the present owner.

The Paris Board of Works has under consideration a plan for the restoration of the old Gallo-Roman monument, called the Arena of Lutetia. The plan is in connection with a square or public garden such that surrounding the Museum of Cluny.——Germany has lost in Ludwig Richter, who was only three years younger than the century, the most popular painter and illustrator among children. Every German child, who learns English is, we may say, forced to do so from the "Vicar of Wakefield," and Richter's illustrations to that work are universally known. Perhaps his illustrations to Schiller's "Song of a Bell" are even more generally approved.

Rosa Bonheur is finding a formidable rival in her special line in Mr. Rudolf Schrader of Munich, whose annual paintings show extraordinary ability.——An effort will be made to have a fine display of art works at the Antwerp Universal Exhibition of 1885.——The Louvre purchased at the Castellani sale a Renaissance copper plaque for 7,000 francs. The British Museum bid for it also.——There are now in France 89 women artists, of whom 79 are painters, five sculptors and five engravers.

Samuel G. McCutcheon, who died in New York on the 11th inst., was a well-known member of the Philadelphia Water-Color Society and had been a student under Thomas Eakins. Several years ago he removed to New York where he was well esteemed among artists and connoisseurs as a man of talent and industry. He was 35 years of age.

The English government has offered £150,000 for four pictures in the Blenheim collection. £70,000 of this sum is offered for the Ansedei Madonna; the other pictures are not specified in the cable despatch.——M. Kraszewski has given to the Museum at Posen, in Poland, his fine collection of objects of art, on the occasion of the celebration of his 50th birthday.——The committee appointed to carry out the scheme for decorating with sculptures the approaches to Blackfriars Bridge, London, to consist of four statues or groups, has decided to invite Messrs. R. Belt, C. B. Birch, J. E. Boehm, T. Brock, W. H. Thornycroft and T. Woolner, to compete.

Thomas Moran's picture of Ponce de Leon in Florida will appear at the Fall exhibition of the New England Institute. It is proposed that a monument commemorative of the French Revolution be erected by the Government on the Champ de Mars, Paris. The French government has bought for the city of Lille the picture by Pharaon de Winter, in the late *Salon*, called "The Sheep Shearers." It is now said that the French government purchased nothing at the exhibition of the Independents.

The *Magazine of Art* for August has finely illustrated articles on "The Marvel of the World," (the Alcazar at Seville) by David Hannay, "The Austrian Museum," by W. Martin Conway, "Stage Royalties," and "Current Art." There is also an illustrated critical and biographical sketch of F. G. Gregory, by Frederick Wedmore, and the reproductions of some of Mr. Gregory's best pictures are very enjoyable. Three more than ordinarily good full page cuts adorn the number, of which the best is "Going Round with the Plate," from the picture by G. Knorr. "Among the Missing," after Walter Langley, makes an effective frontispiece, and "With the Mahdi," by E. Berninger, is a spirited drawing. The letter press is in keeping with these fine specimens of the wood engravers' art, and the number, altogether, is noticeably good.

The Yorktown monument will be set up in August and September and unveiled on the anniversary date, the 19th of October. The principal figure is that of a female genius, who stands with uplifted arms proclaiming peace. The architect of the work is Richard M. Hunt. The colossal statue of Admiral Dupont, by Launt Thompson is now being cast in New York, at the Henry-Boulevard foundry. It will be unveiled in Washington in the autumn. The Boston *Advertiser* states that, owing to the poverty of the Art Department of Yale College, no catalogue has been published of its collections since 1873.

One of the most interesting forms of co operation in this country is the business organized under the style of "The Associated Artists," in New York. The artists are Mrs. Candace Wheeler, her daughter, Miss Dora Wheeler, Miss Rosina Emmett, and others, all women, and their work is art-embroidery, which is done by workwomen, from their own and other designs under their direction, and the manufacture of art fabrics. The experiment has so far been commercially as well as artistically successful, and their goods are sold in Boston, Detroit, and other cities, as well as in New York.

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—A conference of Conservative peers and members of the House of Commons was held on the 15th inst., at the Carlton Club. Lord Salisbury denounced Lord Wemyss' proposed motion that the House of Lords should consider and pass the Franchise bill. Lord Wemyss, finding that only six Conservative peers support his motion decided to withdraw the Franchise bill from the consideration of the House of Lords. Should the House of Lords reject the Franchise bill in the fall, the Government will dissolve Parliament immediately and a general election will take place before Christmas. The cholera steadily, though not very rapidly, spreads in France. Its worst ravages are at Marseilles, where nearly 100 deaths a day (24 hours) have been reported. Dr. Koch remains firm in his already expressed opinion that the scourge must spread throughout Europe. It has taken so firm a hold in such large centres of communication as Marseilles and Toulon that he believes it must run its course during the summer throughout Continental Europe. He says that America, if great vigilance is exercised in quarantine precautions, will probably escape, but holds out no hope for countries insulated simply by technical frontier lines. The treachery of the Mudir of Dongola is confirmed. The Christians in the town are imprisoned, and have been compelled to turn Mohammedan to escape the vengeance of the Mudir. El Mahdi has made the Mudir his Emir. The battle of Debbeh was an invention of the Mudir's brain. He has control of all the telegraphic communication with Dongola, and has been deceiving the Khedive since the 20th ult., when he had actually possession of Dongola in the name of the Mahdi. The English operations for the relief of Khartoum, it has been decided, will begin early in September. General Wolseley continues to advise that the line of the chief attack be by way of Suakin and Berber. Additional material for the new railway is being sent to Suakin. The preparations for an expedition up the Nile have been suspended. Prime Minister Ferry and Li-Fong-Pao, the Chinese Minister, are discussing the question as to who fired the first shot in the engagement between the French and Chinese at Lang-Son. The indemnity demanded by France depends upon the settlement of this question. The fall of the Bastille was celebrated in Paris on the 14th inst. The Alsatian Societies tore down and burned the German flags at the Hotel Continental. Prime Minister Ferry apologized to Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris, on the 15th inst., for the insult offered to the German flag, and the incident is now considered at an end. Russia is proposing to establish a military fort near Archangel, and to station a fleet permanently in the White Sea. A party of tourists were recently overwhelmed by an avalanche on Mont Blanc and one of the number was killed. As the train which left Pola, Austria, on the 14th inst., after the one on which was the Emperor Francis Joseph was passing through a gorge near Podgoritz, it was discovered that the rails had been misplaced. The discovery, however, was made in time to stop the train before a disaster occurred. The criminals had evidently mistaken this train for the one containing the Emperor. The Pope has decided to create a residential archbishopric at Carthage, which he will place in charge of Cardinal Lavigerie, at present Archbishop of Algiers. Monsignor Duserre will be appointed Archbishop of Algiers. The Porte has asked the Berne International Bureau to suppress the foreign post-offices in Turkey. The Porte says it is competent to conduct the International postal service. The Vatican has issued an appendix to the Freemasonry Encyclical, suspending for a year the obligation of Bishops to denounce secret societies.

DOMESTIC.—The Democratic National Convention at Chicago on the 11th inst. nominated Grover Cleveland, of New York, for President on the second ballot. The vote stood: Cleveland, 683; Bayard, 81½; Hendricks, 45½; Randall, 4; Thurman, 4; McDonald, 2. Necessary to a choice, 547. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was nominated for Vice President, receiving all the votes cast—816 in number. Secretary Frelinghuysen writes to the Cleveland *Iron Trade Review* that "no reciprocity treaty has recently been negotiated between this Government and Canada." The Superior Court of Quebec has decided that the tax imposed by that city on commercial travellers is illegal. The Mexican Government has entered into an agreement with a steamship company to give a bonus of \$60 per head for Chinese laborers to be landed at Guaymas under a labor contract. The Secretary of the Interior has requested the Secretary of War to cause the arrest of the notorious Captain Payne and his party of 1,500 followers who are now upon the Cherokee lands, in the Indian Territory. Andrew Young, President of the National Plumbers' Association, has addressed a card to the members of the National Association suggesting that the Master Plumbers' Association in every city in the United States tender their services as the auxiliary sanitary corps, to be under the direction of the local Boards of Health, by reporting the premises found in an unsanitary condition. The tender of such service is made owing to the danger of a visitation of cholera. Dr. Cervera has been reinstated as President of Panama. It is announced that no more one dollar notes can be supplied by the United States Treasury until about the 1st of August. The 14th being the 95th anniversary of the capture of the Bastille, the French National Fête Day, it was appropriately celebrated by the French residents of New York, New Orleans and other cities. The small town of Mission San José, in Alameda County, California, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th inst. Loss, \$50,000. "When the water was exhausted claret was used to extinguish the flames and prevent the destruction of the old Mission Church." Flocks and herds are being driven into Mexico from Western Texas, to seek water, all the wells and streams on the American side of the Rio Grande being dried up. The county jail at Owensboro, Kentucky, was attacked early on the morning of the 14th inst. by a mob, who killed the jailor and took out and lynched a colored prisoner named May. The jailor and his son resisted the mob and it is reported that two of the latter were killed. A telegram from the City of Mexico says the Electoral College on the 15th inst. finished its session, and followed by crowds, proceeded to the residence of General Diaz to inform him of his unanimous election to the Presidency. General Diaz will assume the duties of the office on December 30th. It is stated that the draft of the Postal treaty between the United States and Mexico has been amended by the Mexican Government in certain particulars, and this will delay the consummation of the treaty for some time. Much uneasiness is reported in Montreal business circles owing to the condition of the cotton trade. An agent who was sent to England has returned, "and it is understood that he finds it impossible to ship cotton to that country excepting at such a sacrifice as would mean ruin to the shipper." The Bell Telephone Company is preparing to build a line of thirty copper wires between New York and Philadelphia, to be leased as private telephone wires. The 25th annual convention of the Order of United American Mechanics of this State opened on the 15th inst. in Reading.

DEATHS.—Karl Richard Lepsius, the eminent German Egyptologist, died in London on the 12th inst., aged 73. Rev. Dr. William Jacobson, Bishop of Chester, Eng., died on the 13th inst., aged 81. Professor Alpheus Spring Packard, who had been, first, Professor of Latin and Greek and afterward of Natural and Revealed Religion at Bowdoin College for 60 years, died on the 13th inst., aged 85. Previous to being made professor he had been a tutor at Bowdoin for five years, his connection with the college lasting continuously for 65 years. Jean Esprit Marcelin, a well-known French Sculptor, died in Paris on the 12th inst., aged 64. License Commissioner E. J. Cowell, a prominent Republican politician of Western Pennsylvania, died in Erie on the 13th inst. Rev. George Jacobs, Rabbi of the Beth-el-Emeth Synagogue of Philadelphia, died in this city on the 4th inst., aged 50. Jacob H. Lex, Secretary of the Philadelphia Fire Association, died on the 15th inst., aged 70. Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps, well-known as an educator and author of various standard school books, died at Baltimore on the 15th inst., on the 91st anniversary of her birth. Abbe Francois Napoleon Marie Moigno, one of the most learned men of France and the Roman Catholic Church, died in Paris on the 15th inst., aged 80. Earl Cowley, a nephew of the Duke of Wellington, died on the 15th inst., aged 81.

#### FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, July 17.

THE stock market, yesterday, opening with some show of strength, was weaker at the close, but even the last quotations, which we give below, show better than those of the corresponding time last week. There has been, within the week, a tendency to recovery of values, the influence of which began when the First of July settlements and payments were promptly made. The most prominent feature, however, in the business situation in the seaboard cities has been the extremely conservative course pursued by the banks in New York city, which during last week curtailed severely their discounts of commercial paper, and so increased very largely their surplus reserve. This was done, it is said, for the purpose of making themselves "strong," and of meeting without difficulty the drain of funds to the interior, which as the crops come forward, always takes place, but it is certain that the operation bore very severely upon mercantile business, which was obliged to seek bank accommodation, and some failures of houses in good repute were attributed in part at least to this cause.

The crops of this country continue to be very favorably reported, except in California, where the wheat yield has been materially damaged. In the "wheat belt," south of Minnesota, the wheat is now harvested. The corn is growing well, and there is no complaint of drought. Unless the frosts should come unduly early, the crop may be anticipated as a very large one. Meantime there are reports from Europe and Asia of crop damage. In Russia and Hungary, the wheat has been injured by storms, and in parts of India by drought.



The following were the closing quotations (sales), of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

	July 16.	July 9.		July 16.	July 9.
Penna. R. R.,	54 1/4	52 3/4	North Penn. R. R.,	63 1/2 bd	63 1/2
Phila. and Reading,	12 3/4	11 1/4	United Cos. N. J.,	190 1/2	188 1/2 bd
Lehigh Nav.,	41 1/2	41 1/4	Phila. and Erie,	10 3/4 bd	11
Lehigh Valley,	63 1/2 bd	64	New Jersey Cent.,	56 3/4	56 1/2
North Pac., com.,	17 3/4	17 3/4	Ins. Co. of N. A.,	31	32 bd
North Pac., pref.,	44	43 3/4	North. Cent. R. R.,	55	
Buff., N. Y. and P.,	4 1/4	4 1/2 bd	Read. gen. mtg 6's,	78 1/4	

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4 1/2's, 1891, reg.,	112 3/4	112 1/2	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	124	
U. S. 4 1/2's, 1891, coup.,	112 3/4	112 1/2	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	126	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	120 3/4	120 1/2	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	128	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	120 3/4	120 1/2	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	130	
U. S. 3s,	100 3/4	100 1/2	U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	132	

The following were the quotations (bids), of principal the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	July 16.	July 9.		July 16.	July 9.
Central Pacific,	36	35 1/2	New York Central,	101 3/4	99 1/4
Den. and Rio Grande,	8 1/2	7 3/4	Oregon and Trans.,	9	9 1/2
Delaware and Hud.,	92	91 1/4	Oregon Navigation,	70 1/2	67
Del., Lack. and W.,	108 3/4	105 1/4	Pacific Mail,	46 1/2	41
Erie,	13 1/4	12 3/4	St. Paul,	69 1/2	65
Lake Shore,	74 1/2	72 1/2	Texas Pacific,	9 1/2	8 1/2
Louis. and Nashville,	27 1/2	25 1/2	Union Pacific,	33 1/2	31 1/4
Michigan Central,	59	56	Wabash,	6 1/2	5
Missouri Pacific,	95 3/4	95 1/2	Wabash, preferred,	13	12 1/4
Northwestern, com.,	90 3/4	88 1/2	Western Union,	54 1/2	54 1/4

The Ledger (Philadelphia), of this date, notices a stringency in money, and after discussing at some length the conservative course of the New York City banks, says: "In this city the ruling rate for call loans is five and six per cent., and regular customers are generally accommodated at bank within limits at six

per cent., but for those who have to go outside the rates, even for the best commercial paper, are rarely less than seven per cent., and to this a commission is often added. In New York there is reported a good supply of commercial paper, and the best endorsed bills are offered at six and a half per cent., while single name paper is unsaleable. Yesterday in New York call money loaned at one and one and a half per cent."

It is stated that the Reading Railroad management are preparing a statement of its assets, liabilities and floating debt, but that it is not the present intention of the Receivers to make the statement public. The floating debt is understood to be, as was stated in these columns last week, several millions under the mark of twenty or twenty-two millions assigned it by rumor.

The weekly statement of the New York bank clearing house was favorable, there being a large increase of deposits; the specie reserve made a heavy gain, and the legal tenders a somewhat lesser one, while the loans were still further contracted. The result was an increase of \$7,550,200 in the surplus reserve, raising it to \$23,853,500, as against \$16,302,800 last week, \$8,517,925 in the corresponding week in 1882, and \$11,205,725 in 1881. The stock of specie reached \$68,612,600.

The Calumet and Hecla Mining Co., of Boston, whose mines on Lake Superior are the greatest producers of copper in the world, declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of \$3 per share, and the stock advanced in the Boston market from 14 1/2 to 14 3/4. It was selling at 22 1/2 three months ago, when the usual quarterly dividend of \$5 was passed.

The directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. The statement presented by President Houston showed that the payments to the Panama Railroad Company for the quarter ending May 21st amounted to \$60,000. The net earnings for the quarter were \$396,200, and the earnings applicable to the stock were only \$37,000 short of 2 per cent. for the quarter. The cash on hand was \$1,252,000.

EXPOSURE TO DRAFTS WHEN HEATED, AND SUDDEN CHANGES IN THE TEMPERATURE of the atmosphere are prolific sources of severe Colds, from which many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Pulmonary Affections are developed. Should you unfortunately contract a Cold, resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy that will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

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is most palatable, and of a delicious flavor, and can be used as a  
sandwich, on toast or biscuit, and will make a splendid soup by the  
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Everything of the best for the Farm, Garden or Country Seat.  
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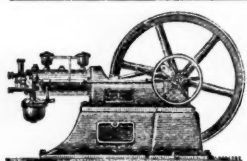
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LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, No. 409 CHESTNUT ST.

INCORPORATED THIRD MONTH 22, 1865.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, . . . . . \$1,000,000.  
ASSETS, . . . . . \$14,583,444.83.

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ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

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T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice President.  
ASA S. WING, Vice-President, and Actuary.  
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager Insurance Department.  
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer.

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INSURANCE CO.

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CASH CAPITAL, . . . . . \$400,000 00  
Reserve for reinsurance and all other  
claims, . . . . . 852,970 25  
Surplus over all liabilities, . . . . . 551,548 96

TOTAL ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1884,

\$1,804,519.21.

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-OF-

North America,  
No. 232 Walnut Street.

Incorporated A. D. 1794.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital - - - \$3 000 000.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1884, \$9,071,696.33.

Surplus over all liabilities, \$3,211,964.65.

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Edward S. Clarke, John Lowber Welsh,  
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CAPITAL, \$450,000. SURPLUS, \$827,338.

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## TRUST AND INSURANCE COS.

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Company of Philadelphia,

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, \$2,000,000. Surplus, \$1,000,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

The company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGlar-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

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The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

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CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

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